

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

Vol. XCII No. 8

Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A., April 26, 1944

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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New Feed Mill at Conrad, Mont., with Elevator and 300,000 bus. Storage Unit of Cargill, Inc.
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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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FOR SALE—1 No. 500 Globe Cleaner \$125.00; 1 No. 0 Invincible double special close scouring and separating machine \$150.00; 1 Universal flour packer \$50.00; 1 Alsop Process KW ¾ volts speed 1600; Elevator cups, pulleys, belting and boot. Address B. B. Hageman, Laurel, Mont.

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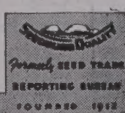
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Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the R. R. Co; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught loaded.

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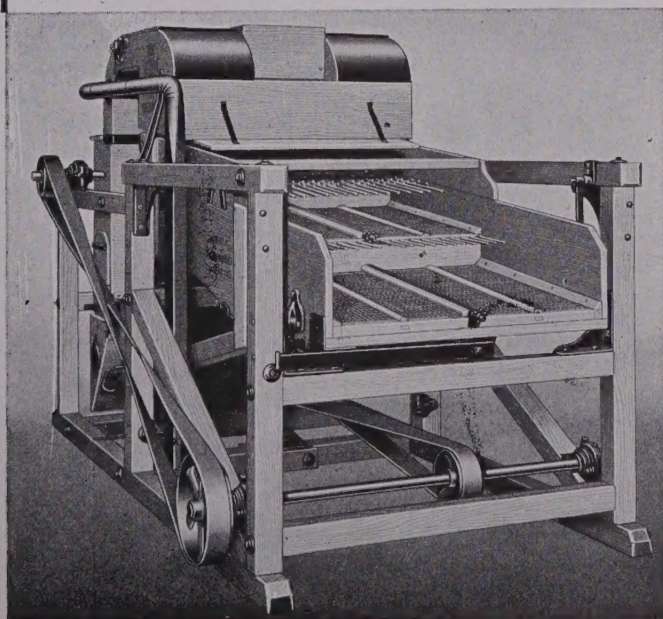
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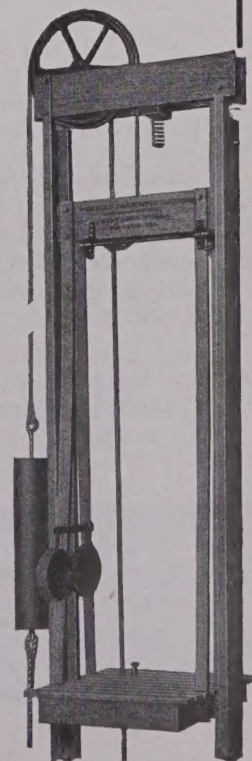
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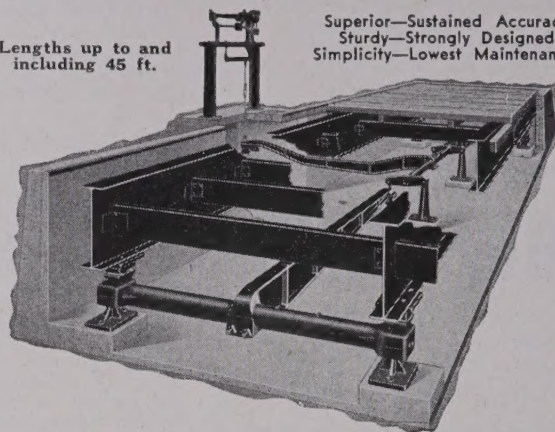
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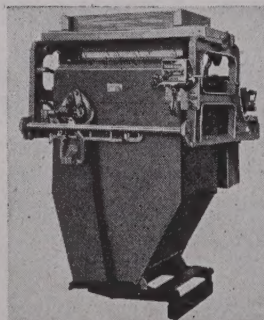
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., APRIL 26, 1944

THE PLANTING of all crops has been delayed by continued rains and the inability of farmers to get into their muddy fields.

COUNTRY GRAIN MERCHANTS should refuse to permit any bureaucratic snoopers taking permanent records from their office without a court order.

HAY DEALERS ARE BECOMING panic stricken and prices have been hitting the sky, in fact baled hay has been commanding prices of \$50 a ton at Denver, and loose hay in stacks is selling for \$37 a ton.

IF PERMITTED to exert their natural effect the changes in the monetary situation in the United States would raise prices of grains higher than ever before. In four weeks circulating money increased \$400,000,000 to \$21,334,000,000 on Apr. 19, a record peak. Of greater sinister significance is the slow but steady decrease in gold stocks, which have fallen to \$21,469,000,000, the lowest since Oct. 23, 1940.

THE ENTHUSIASTIC CHAMPION of the "ever normal granary" would no doubt buy all of the cribs and bins the A.A.A. has to sell if he were still in America, but, sad to relate, he has gone to China.

LIQUIDATION of livestock so far has not been carried out by farmers to the required extent. The number of animals must be reduced to the end that those remaining can be fed with maximum gains for the quantity of feed consumed.

SO MANY CHANGES in country grain firms are being reported in our news columns much literature and correspondence is now being addressed to firms long since out of business. Even the best of direct by mail solicitation can not be expected to produce results if addressed to nonexistent firms.

GROWERS OF HYBRID CORN SEED are already scouting the neighborhood for help to protect the tassels and it may be there will be shortage of hybrid seed for the 1945 crop. The detasseling season will not call for extra help until the stalks attain good height. Enlisting all the workers, leaves none to produce grain.

THE MARGIN for handling soybeans of guaranteed weights and grades is so small no elevator operator will think of trying to handle another crop. The losses from last year's experiment are most discouraging. Grain dealers are increasing their demand for a safer margin whenever they audit their records of last year's handling.

NATURALLY many concrete workers are building structures that are sure to crumble unnecessarily. The many improvements made in recent years in the mixing and pouring of concrete not only insures a higher water retention, but is sure to result in harder concrete, longer wearing and better weathering. Experience has proved that Tom, Dick and Harry know so little about the details of producing better concrete structures that satisfactory concrete is not easy to obtain.

THE DEMAND OF THE O.D.T. for heavy loading of grain cars should not induce grain shippers to load cars so full a fair average sample of the car's contents cannot be obtained, otherwise grain shipments generally will be delayed for resampling and the railroads transporting facilities be materially reduced. If cars are loaded so samplers can easily obtain a fair average sample of its contents fewer appeals will be made and the unloading of cars will be expedited. Some agencies issuing orders and appeals for heavier loading seem to be unaware of the fact that through long established agreement with railroad officials box cars may be loaded without delaying their unloading.

CHICAGO having rejected the plan to make grain in outside elevators deliverable on contracts for future delivery, the field is left free for Milwaukee, Minneapolis or Kansas City to extend this privilege to outsiders. It would be an interesting experiment.

COUNTRY elevator operators buying feed from a miller cannot be required to take flour along with the order, since the O.P.A. holds this practice is a tying-agreement, an evasion forbidden by Section 18 of the law. Violators are subject to suits for treble damages and criminal prosecutions.

THE PRINCIPLE that maximum prices shall be fixed by flexible formulas relating price ceilings to costs, providing for fair and equitable margins based on normal pre-war periods of time is one of the most important suggestions made by the Food Industry War Committee as a proposed amendment of the price control law.

BUYERS OF STOLEN BEANS cannot obtain ownership even though the boys admit taking the beans from a local grain elevator and selling them to another. Any grain or beans delivered under doubtful conditions must be investigated by the regular dealer before he can afford to take any chance of being charged with receiving stolen property.

BULLETIN BOARDS in grain offices for the free use of farmer patrons and for communications designed to encourage the farmer to give more intelligent thought to his own farm activities are being used most effectively by many grain merchants to the benefit of their patrons, and to the advantage of the keeper of the bulletin board.

LARGE DOORS hanging on hinges have always been at the mercy of heavy gusts of wind and frequently driveway doors have been wrecked, but it remained for a worker in a Missouri Valley elevator to be crushed and seriously injured when a gust of wind slammed a big door shut. Overhead doors, steel curtain doors and doors rolling on wheels can generally be depended upon to resist the wind and always are more easily opened and closed.

ELEVATOR improvers are greatly encouraged by the easing of restrictions and regulations on the distribution of materials needed to construct grain elevators and feed mills and the machines and machinery necessary to the efficient equipment of the new plant. Two years of hard usage without repairs or replacement has placed most plants in urgent need of a thoro remodelling and overhauling, however the W.P.B. will not grant a priority unless persistently demanded. This number contains thirty notices of new construction so some persevering operators are getting the materials needed.

Fined for Ignoring Ceiling

We are sorry, indeed, to publish more notices of country grain buyers being fined heavily for paying more than the O.P.A. ceiling price for corn. Some judges are entering permanent injunctions against the offenders for violating the O.P.A. fixed prices.

It is not easy for an established grain merchant to refuse to pay over the ceiling for corn when a friendly patron has livestock in need of feed. Any favors of this character are quite sure to result in a heavy fine as well as costs. The O.P.A. has had representatives scouting about to learn of infractions of its order and naturally resents being ignored.

While the ceiling price of corn has been changed several times the delay in plowing and planting all fields of the winter wheat section has been so discouraging for farmers they hesitate to take time from current activities to shell and deliver corn of the last crop.

The latest order of the O.P.A. designed to obtain a supply of corn for the wet corn processors has so far failed to stimulate the delivery of the much needed supply. The O.P.A. is now offering to shell and deliver corn to local elevator operators of the counties included in the last demand for corn from farmers' surplus stocks.

Better Seed Will Produce Larger Crops

A most encouraging note comes from the Mississippi Seed Improvement Ass'n which tells of the urgent demand for certified seed oats and other small grains. The more careful growers are in selecting seed of quality the better will be the quality of the grain tendered to country grain buyers.

Farmers generally have been overly careless in planting dirty seed of indifferent variety. If the growers around any shipping station will all plant the same variety of superior quality seed the shipments from that station will command a higher average price and the local shipper will experience less trouble with misgrading and discounts.

The earnest work being done by the experiment stations and the seed improvement associations is sure to result in the planting of better seed.

Millers of southern Indiana, and Illinois have long paid a premium for seed from certified fields and now members of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n are offering two cents a bushel premium for wheat from certified grade A and blue ribbon fields. Ninety buyers in central Kansas have joined hands to reward growers for the production of more desirable varieties, and, doubtless, shippers will be able to command higher prices for all shipments of pure seed of the approved varieties.

It requires no more work for the grower to exercise greater care in the

selection and cleaning of the most desirable variety but it will surely profit those who strive to produce a crop worthy of the premium. The more country grain buyers encourage farmers to produce better grain the fewer discounts they will suffer on shipments, and the more grain they will have to handle as a direct result of planting pure varieties.

Another Hazardous Practice

Grain elevator operators who keep any old pieces of scrap metal tied to a rope to determine how much room for grain still remains at his disposal in a bin would help to safeguard the property by discarding all such spark producing weights and use a piece of heavy wood which will not produce a spark when striking against a concrete wall or steel rods, both of which are well known to be most effective spark producers. No grain elevator operator who directs grain into a deep bin is willing to take chances on producing a spark in the dusty atmosphere of the bin he is filling, because all operators of experience know full well that grain dust cannot be suspended in air and exposed to a spark or a flame without inviting an explosion.

Regimentation Must Cease

Grain merchants who see their business being taken over by a so-called Credit Corporation created to lend money to agriculturists will need to marshal all their powers of persuasion on the voters to prevent the militant minority from forcing us into collectivism.

The Argentine government got into the grain business by the same route taken by our government, through the medium of sustaining prices of grain and becoming owner of large stocks requiring storage room in the elevators. Last week advices from Argentina were that the government has taken the next step, by seizing all the privately owned and operated grain elevators, to "save" the charges paid to the private operators. While the danger of such confiscation of private property in the United States is quite remote, compared with South America where dictatorships frequently seize the reins of government, the possibility is here.

The public must be educated in the fundamentals of economy. Collectivism or communism always has failed in maintaining production. The profit motive in private enterprise stimulates production. Under communism there is less to share; under private enterprise there is more to be divided. Under private enterprise there may be two cars in every family garage; under long-continued communism there will be not even one car.

The present status of trade and industry in the United States is not permanent. Just as an eminent statesman of the last century declared "the country

cannot endure half slave and half free," so we cannot have the government doing half the business of the country while private enterprise does the other one-half. Heavy taxation levied by the government on private trade to keep in operation its losing business ventures will force private enterprise to quit and leave the field to the communists, unless the trend is reversed.

Get the Government out of the grain business.

Post-War Planning for Grain Elevator Operator

In the opinion of business analysts the pent-up demand will make business volume 50 per cent greater for the first three to 5 years after the war.

To get his share of the increased volume the elevator operator might establish adequate advertising and sales promotion plans, strive to retain customer good will and friendly relations with competitors.

Prices will be high and large capital must be provided for carrying grain. Due allowance will have to be made for excessively high taxes.

Competition of government agencies in handling grain can be expected to fade away in favor of private enterprise stimulated by the profit motive.

In Russia where collectivism has held sway for years, and has been espoused by Washington planners, this trend is being reversed, the authorities now granting incentive pay and the common people learning that communism is a failure in production.

Coming events, long before the war ends, should encourage the regular grain merchant in the conviction that preservation of the American way of life will permit him to continue the practice of moving grain from producer to consumer at the lowest cost.

GRAIN MERCHANTS handling sidelines and extending credit to many buyers owe it to themselves to adopt a sales method now in vogue with most merchandisers who refuse to extend credit to slow payers unless last month's bills have been paid. This practice has been supported by different agencies in the hope of minimizing the hazard of inflation.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who are still struggling to do business with obsolete small capacity legs will be somewhat alarmed by the urgent demand of all rail carriers for prompter loading of cars. No elevator operator enjoys staying at the plant nights and Sundays in order to empty bins and make room for the harvest rush of grain. It is so easy to enlarge the carrying capacity of the legs and speed up the machinery there is no excuse in any operator continuing to be handicapped by a thousand bushel an hour leg. They are out of date.

Dealer Margins on Feed Wheat

Issued Apr. 17 the 1944 C.C.C. Feed Wheat Form 1 prescribes the conditions under which government owned feed wheat may be bought and sold by eight classifications of handlers, such as terminal warehousemen, grain merchandisers, grain brokers, transit feed manufacturers, local mixers, local dealers, grinders, and (8) state and county committees.

Local dealers have purchaser classification No. 3, seller classification No. 6, and include local wholesalers, farmer co-operatives and other local distributors who purchase feed wheat for resale, in whole or in part, to other local dealers and mixers.

The release of Apr. 17 states the price of feed wheat in each county.

(a) In the case of feed wheat distributed by any local dealer, if purchased from a seller, other than the county committee or another local dealer, the feed wheat price of the county in which the local dealer is located plus not to exceed 1 cent per bushel if the wheat is purchased through a merchandiser (jobber).

(b) In the case of feed wheat distributed by any local dealer, if purchased from the county committee, the feed wheat price of the county in which the county committee sells the wheat, plus applicable margins as stated in section V.

(c) In the case of feed wheat distributed by a local dealer who has purchased the feed wheat from another local dealer, the feed wheat price of the county in which the local dealer selling the wheat (wholesaler, farmer-cooperative or other local distributor) is located plus applicable margins, including up to 1 cent per bushel if the first (selling) local dealer purchased the feed wheat through a merchandiser (jobber), allowed to the local dealer who sold the feed wheat.

4. In the case of feed wheat distributed by sellers under seller classification 7 (grinders), the county feed wheat price of the county in which the purchaser's place of business is located plus not to exceed 1 cent per bushel if such seller (grinder) purchases the feed wheat through a merchandiser (jobber).

Note 4: In the case of sales of feed wheat by local wholesalers, farmer-cooperatives and other local distributors, any transportation expense incurred shall be charged to the purchaser, who may add the transportation charges actually incurred (on a per-bushel basis) to the food wheat sales price he is otherwise authorized to charge; provided such charges are in accordance with provisions therefor as contained in RMPR-487 dated January 4, 1944.

5. Fees which sellers under seller classification 6 (local dealers) may add to the price such dealers paid for the feed wheat are as follows:

(a) 3 cents per bushel for sales of whole, bulk feed wheat of 100 bushels or more (but less than a carlot),

(b) 6 cents per bushel for sales of whole, bulk feed wheat of less than 100 bushels,

(c) i. If the feed wheat is purchased in carlot quantities, local dealers may add to the fees permitted in either (a) or (b) immediately above, 1 cent per bushel for sales of whole bulk wheat actually unloaded into the local dealer's warehouse.

ii. Any local dealer who has paid up to 1 cent per bushel merchandising fee (by reason of the feed wheat he purchased being handled through a merchandiser) the local dealer may add the 1 cent per bushel he paid to the fees and margins he is otherwise permitted to add.

(d) Irrespective of the number of local dealers (or other handlers) with respect to the same lot of feed wheat, the sales price of feed wheat to the feeder shall not include merchandising fees in an amount exceeding:

i. 8 cents per bushel in the case of sales of 100 bus. or more and

ii. 14 cents per bushel in the case of sales of less than 100 bushels.

(e) Local dealers who purchase feed wheat in less-than-carlot quantities from any seller may add to the price he is otherwise permitted to charge for whole, bulk feed wheat the cost of transporting the feed wheat from the seller's location, when incurred except that he shall add no more than the transportation charges allowed as indicated in note 4 of section IV.

SACKING.—(f) If the local dealer sacks the whole feed wheat or purchases whole feed wheat in sacks, he may add to total margins otherwise permitted 3 cents per bushel for the sacking service.

GRINDING.—(g) i. If the local dealer grinds feed wheat, he may add a grinding charge to total margins otherwise permitted not to exceed that determined as fair, reasonable and customary for the area and

ii. if the local dealer purchases a bulk ground

feed wheat, he may include in his resale price grinding costs incurred by him not exceeding that determined as fair, reasonable and customary for such services in the area in which the wheat was ground.

(h) If a local dealer sacks ground feed wheat, irrespective of whether he ground such wheat or purchased ground bulk feed wheat, he may add 3 cents per bushel for the sacking service to total margins otherwise permitted.

(i) i. In cases where local dealers furnish sacks, they may add the reasonable value of the sacks to total margins otherwise permitted except that in no event shall the determined value of the sacks exceed any maximum price established thereon (MPR 182—Paper Bags; MPR 151—New Bags; RMPR 55—Second Hand Bags) and

ii. if the purchaser furnished the sacks, no charge for sacks shall be made.

6. (a) Sellers under seller classification 7 who are operating pursuant to a freight and price adjustment agreement with a regional director of Commodity shall be allowed a maximum mark-up of \$8 per ton for grinding, sacking and merchandising.

(b) Grinders shall use CCC Feed Wheat Form 7 (Revised) as a basis for claiming any freight refunds allowable or payable by CCC to the grinder. Grinders shall submit Form 7 completely executed, including certification and feed wheat allocation certificates to the regional director furnishing him the feed wheat.

(c) Any seller or feeder who purchases ground, sacked feed wheat from a class 7 seller (grinder) shall not pay such grinder any more than \$8 per ton above the county feed wheat price of the county in which the seller's business or feeder's rail-receiving point is located.

(d) Any seller of sacked, ground feed wheat who has purchased such wheat from a grinder for resale may add to the county feed wheat price of the county in which the seller's place of business is located, not in excess of:

i. \$1 per ton for any such wheat sold in quantities of 3 tons or more,

ii. \$2 per ton for any such wheat sold in quantities of less than 3 tons.

(e) Irrespective of the number of handlers of the same lot of ground feed wheat, the margins as set forth in (d) above, shall not be added more than twice.

7. Merchandising fees for feed wheat which sellers of seller classification 8 (county committees) shall add are as follows:

(a) 1.5 cents per bushel for sales in carlot quantities,

(b) 3 cents per bushel for sales in less than carlot quantities of 100 bus. or more, and

(c) 6 cents per bushel for sales of less than 100 bus.

1943 CCC Wheat Forms 2, 4 and 6 are discontinued.

Shipper Not Held for Freight

The Court of Appeals of Louisiana decided against the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in its suit to collect from a consignor the freight charge on two cars of cabbages for which the consignee's assignee had paid the freight by two checks for which the bank had insufficient funds.

The cars were shipped from Arnandville, La., by Pierre Mistrot to P. G. Sackenreuther, Pittsburgh, Pa., who wrote two letters to the railroad company instructing it "on payment of freight charges" to turn them over to Tom Ayoob Co. Ayoob Co.'s checks were dishonored by the bank and never paid. The railroad company brought suit against Mistrot.

The contention of the railroad company was that as defendant Mistrot did not sign the provision in the B/L requiring the carrier to look to the consignee and not the shipper for payment of the freight, the defendant as consignor became primarily bound for payment of freight charges, and the railroad was under no obligation to collect from either Sackenreuther or Ayoob Co.

The court followed the Supreme Court of the United States in *Louisville & M. R. Co. v. Central Iron & Coal Co.*, 265 U. S. 59, 44 S. Ct. 441, holding that if defendant as shipper is liable at all for the freight he could be liable only secondarily, in which case the plaintiff railroad company would have to show that it has not only exhausted all means of collecting

the checks from the Ayoob Co., but would have to show that it had made an effort to collect from the original consignee, Sackenreuther. This the railroad does not claim to have done. 199 *Southern Rep.* 163.

Another Advisory Committee for Feed Manufacturers

In addition to the Class A committee the Office of Price Administration has decided to form a Class B Mixed Feed Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee to embrace small feed mixers and retail feed dealers.

The larger manufacturers are in the Class A Committee.

O.P.A. Enforcement

Rae E. Walters, operating an elevator at Harlan, Ia., has settled for \$761.61 on over the ceiling sales of corn made by his manager, Burdett Lundberg. Mr. Walters also has elevators at Elkhorn and Corley, Ia. The transaction involved 24,000 bus. of corn. Mr. Walters happens to be Chicago regional administrator of the Office of Price Administration. He said the violations were inadvertent.

A. E. Pearson, Winthrop, Ia., doing business as John L. Franks & Co., settled for \$749.17 claims of the government for \$2,247.51 for violating the ceiling on yellow corn.

Midwest Popcorn Co., Omaha, Neb., paid \$14,123.96 in settlement of a civil suit growing out of violations of the ceiling prices on 1,200,000 pounds of popcorn.

Distribution of Cars During Shortage

Effective Apr. 15 the following rules went into effect to govern the distribution of cars for grain loading during periods of car shortages, as prescribed in Circular CSD-288 of Ass'n of American Railroads:

1. Each shipper of grain will advise the carrier's agent each Saturday of the total quantity of grain on hand tendered for rail shipment. The ratio of the quantity so reported by each shipper to the total quantity reported by all shippers shall be the percentage basis for the distribution of available cars at that station during the ensuing week for grain loading.

2. Each shipper of grain shall make written order on the carrier's agent for cars wanted for grain loading, showing the following information:

A. Date of order.

B. Number of cars wanted. If for sacked grain order should so state.

C. Destinations.

D. Date wanted to load.

E. Quantity of each kind of grain on hand and conveniently located for prompt loading tendered for rail shipment.

F. Name of shipper.

3. Orders from shippers served by more than one railroad shall be placed jointly when cars are required from more than one road. Copies of all orders, whether single or joint, shall be sent as information to each of the other roads serving the industry. Such combined orders must not exceed the total grain conveniently located for prompt loading tendered for shipment. Cars will not be furnished in excess of a shipper's ability to load and ship promptly.

4. When a shipper's pro-rata share of the available car supply is a fraction of a car, the fraction will be carried to his credit, and he will be entitled to car supply on the basis of the aggregate of such fractional credits.

The term "prompt loading," as used in these rules, is intended to mean that a car placed for loading not later than 10 a. m. must be loaded and billing instructions tendered before the close of the day on which it is placed, failing which, such car will be charged against the shipper's allotment as an additional empty for each succeeding day held for loading, or for billing instructions.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Trucker's Lien?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the law in regard to collecting trucking charges from the sheller to elevator? I know if the sheller man asks us to hold out the shelling we must do so, but I am wondering if we can legally be made the collecting agency for hauling.

In many cases the tenant pays the hauling and the landlord pays his own half of shelling, but also the tenant is not delivering us any grain and the landlord kicks about our taking out the hauling. Kindly advise if the elevator is responsible for the hauling part of the delivery.—Princeton Elev. & Coal Co.

Ans.: A trucker has no lien that follows the grain hauled. A common carrier such as a railroad company has a lien on the shipment; but this is lost if the property is allowed to leave the carrier's possession.

We are glad to state that this lien is not one of the many things a grain buyer has to worry about.

Rating for New Construction, and Repair?

Grain & Feed Journals: Gentlemen—Can you tell us what priority rating an elevator can create for lumber for new construction and also for repair?—W. E. Shutt Grain Co., Auburn, Ill.

Ans.: For maintenance, operation and repair an AA-1 rating is required, and is obtained by compliance with C.M.P. Regulation No. 5 of the War Production Board, as amended Feb. 26, 1944.

New construction is governed by conservation order L-41, as amended Mar. 7. For an expenditure of \$1,000 in a year's time no application is required; but the dealer in lumber may ask for a priority before letting the lumber go, and for this authority an application will have to be filed, the same as for a larger project. The form to use is W.P.B. 617, issued Feb. 1, 1944.

These applications should be filed with the nearest district office of the War Production Board, and for central Illinois the office at Decatur is nearest.

Mark-up on Feed Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the margin we are allowed to mark-up on government feed wheat, particularly in lots of less than one ton, where we sell it out of the elevator in sacks?

We are buying it thru our local A.A.A. committee and the price is \$1.29 per bushel, delivered Burnett, Wis.—Peachey Bros., Burnett, Wis.

Ans.: The 1944 C.C.C. Wheat Form 1, issued Apr. 17, provides margins for every class of handlers of feed wheat, including local dealers.

The local dealer's margin is 3 cents per bushel

Illinois Dealers Will Meet at Peoria

The program for the annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill., May 11 and 12, is nearing completion. Every effort is being put forth to make this meeting the best in the history of the association. There are many serious problems of the grain trade that will be discussed.

Ray B. Bowden, executive vice-president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will be guest speaker at the banquet the evening of May 11. He will bring latest reports and developments from Washington in problems in which grainmen are interested.

Members are urged to make their arrangements to attend at once. No one can afford to miss this convention.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

for sales of whole, bulk feed wheat of 100 bus. or more. (But less than a carlot.) Six cents per bushel for sales of whole, bulk feed wheat of less than 100 bus.

If the feed is purchased in carlot quantities, local dealers may add to the fees permitted in the foregoing one cent per bushel for sales of whole, bulk feed wheat actually unloaded into the local dealer's warehouse.

Other details of the feed wheat Form No. 1 are published elsewhere.

Boone, Ia.—Cribs for popcorn are designed to facilitate rapid and uniform drying. They are narrower than ordinary corn cribs and built to prevent rain from beating in.

Curtailment of production of penicillin, sulfa drugs, surgical dressings, adhesives, vitamins, and other products vital to the war is threatened by a shortage of corn for the drug industry, the War Food Administration said.

Farm Incomes both from crops and from livestock for the United States in 1943 were each 24 per cent greater than for 1942. For January, 1944, farm income was \$40,000,000 from food grains and \$106,000,000 from feed grains and hay, against \$21,000,000 and \$54,000,000 respectively for January, 1941, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

Water Oven Not Used in Soybean Moisture Test

P. W. Burrows of the Seedburo Equipment Co. desires to correct a misstatement in his recent talk before the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, as to the use of the water oven method of testing grains for moisture percentage.

It should have read "The official grain standards of the United States specify that the air oven method is used on all grain except corn, for which the water oven method is used."

Buffalo Corn Exchange Elects Auerbach President

Dependable transportation facilities of every kind, including a deep channel to every port on the Great Lakes, a canal to the gateway of New England and 13 trunk lines of railway give Buffalo the essentials to a perpetual flow of grain in and out of its many modern grain handling and storage elevators and properly processed feed and flour to the consumers of the densely populated Atlantic coast states. However, Buffalo has a well organized grain exchange with a membership of enterprising hustlers, who use all of its splendid facilities to maintain an attractive grain market for the crops of the West and Northwest.

The Corn Exchange, which maintains a conveniently arranged trading hall in the Chamber of Commerce building, recently held its annual election of officers and selected a highly esteemed member who has long been connected with the trade to serve it as president for the ensuing year.

The man honored with the presidency is Otto E. Auerbach of O. E. Auerbach, Inc., who has been identified with the grain trade of Buffalo for two-score years, having started with the Husted Mill & Elevator Co. in 1904. For a time he represented Armour Grain Co. of Chicago and later was identified with the General Commodity Corporation. On Oct. 1, 1938, he organized the firm of O. E. Auerbach, Inc., and has specialized in grain, feeds and dairy products with most gratifying results.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 3. American Corn Millers Federation, Edgewater Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 11. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 11, 12. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

May 12, 13. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth, Tex.

May 15. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

May 18, 19. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 18, 19. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers, Enid, Okla.

May 23, 24, 25, 26. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 31, June 1. Pacific States Seedmen Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 5, 6.—Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 8, 9. Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb.

June 14, 15, 16. Southern Seedsmen Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 15, 16, 17. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Medinah Club, Chicago, Ill.

June 19, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

The European corn borer will be attacked this summer in Illinois fields by swarms of wasps released by the Department of Agriculture. The wasps lay eggs in the borer.



Otto E. Auerbach, Buffalo, N. Y., President-Elect Corn Exchange

Corn Set-Aside of April 25

Failure of the set-aside order of Apr. 1 to move corn off the farm to processors led the War Food Administration to raise the percentage from 60 (originally 35) to 100 per cent of the corn sold from country grain elevators in 125 specified counties, effective Apr. 25.

Fearing that this monopoly of shipments from country elevators would fail, the War Food Administration reaches toward the farm cribs by offering to shell corn and haul to the elevator free of charge. This is an average bonus of 5 cents per bushel to growers who let their corn go. On the 80,000,000 bus. required this subsidy would amount to \$4,000,000.

Feed mixers and cattle feeders in great need of corn are given some avenues of relief from the monopoly.

Wet weather has delayed farm work and the hauling of corn, contributing to the shortage created by the government's high price on hogs and low ceiling on corn. The rains are continuing, making it problematical what amount of corn will be moved under the new order, the salient parts of which are as follows:

War Food Order No. 98—Part 1468—Grain. Limitations on Sale, Transportation, and Use of Corn. (Suspended Are War Food Orders 96 and 96.1.)

SPECIFIED COUNTIES.—6. "Designated area" includes the following counties in which the corn purchase program is effective:

Minnesota: Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rock, Watonwan, Yellow Medicine.

Nebraska: Burt, Butler, Cass, Cuming, Dodge, Douglas, Lancaster, Otoe, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Thurston, Washington.

Iowa: Audubon, Boone, Buena Vista, Calhoun, Carroll, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dallas, Dickinson, Emmet, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Humboldt, Ida, Jasper, Kossuth, Lyon, Marshall, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Webster, Winnebago, Woodbury, Wright.

Illinois: Bureau, Cass, Champaign, Christian, De Witt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Fulton, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, La Salle, Lee, Livingston, Logan, McLean, Macon, Marshall, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Moultrie, Peoria, Piatt, Putnam, Sangamon, Scott, Stark, Tazewell, Vermilion, Will, Woodford.

Indiana: Benton, Fountain, Jasper, Montgomery, Newton, Pulaski, Starke, Tippecanoe, Vermillion, Warren, White.

NO TRUCKER CAN BUY.—1. No person shall sell or deliver corn located in the designated area to any person other than Commodity Credit Corporation or its designated agent, and no person other than C.C.C. or its designated agent shall purchase or accept delivery of corn located in such area.

2. No person shall accept corn located in the designated area for transportation or delivery to any person other than C.C.C. or its designated agent. This provision shall not be construed to prevent any person or his agent from transporting corn owned by him from any point within the designated area to another point within such area.

3. No person shall transport corn from the designated area to any place outside of such area, except to the C.C.C. or its designated agent.

FEEDERS. C. EXCEPTIONS.—1. Any feeder whose establishment is located in the designated area and who has less than a 30-day supply of corn for feeding requirements may, upon application to the county committee for

the county in which his establishment is located, be authorized by the committee, in writing, to acquire and transport:

I. From any person other than an elevator operator in the designated area either 50 bushels of corn located in such area or such amount as is necessary to make his inventory equal to a 30-day supply, whichever amount is the greater; or

II. From any elevator operator located in the designated area either 50 bushels of corn not subject to the set aside requirements of war food order No. 96 (9 F.R. 3253) or war food order No. 96.1 (9 F.R. 3628) or such amount of such corn as is necessary to make his inventory equal to a 30-day supply, whichever amount is the greater.

2. Upon the surrender to the seller of an authorization issued by the appropriate county committee in accordance with (C) (1) hereof:

I. Any person other than an elevator operator in the designated area may sell and deliver to the person named in such authorization the amount of corn specified therein; and

II. Any elevator operator located in the designated area may sell and deliver to the person named in such authorization corn not subject to the set-aside requirements of war food order No. 96, supra, or for food order No. 96.1, supra, in the amount specified in such authorization.

3. Any feeder, upon application to the county committee for the county where corn owned by him is located, may be authorized by such committee, in writing, to transport such corn to any point outside of the designated area for the purpose of feeding livestock or poultry owned by him.

E. LIMITATION OF USE

1. Beginning May 1, 1944, no mixed feed manufacturer located in the designated area shall use during any month any quantity of corn in the manufacture of mixed feed which is in excess of the average quantity of corn used by him in the manufacture of mixed feed during the corresponding month of the calendar years 1942 and 1943.

3. EVERY ELEVATOR OPERATOR shall, prior to any sale or delivery of corn under the provisions of (C) hereof, report to the county committee for the county in which his elevator or other facility is located the amount of corn on hand on the effective date of this order which was not subject to the set aside requirements of war food order No. 96, supra, or war food order No. 96.1 supra.

(I.) REQUEST FOR RELIEF FROM HARDSHIP. Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him may file a request for relief with the county committee for the county in which the corn is located. The request shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. Such request shall be acted upon by the chief of AAA or any employee of the agricultural adjustment agency designated by him.

This order shall be effective for 60 days beginning at 12:01 a.m., c.w.t., April 25.

(Signed) GROVER B. HILL,
Acting War Food Administrator.

AUTHORIZED BUYERS.—In addition to the Commodity Credit Corporation authorized buyers of set-aside corn are Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis; Clinton Co., Clinton, Ia.; Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago; Penick & Ford, Cedar Rapids; Commercial Solvents Corp., Peoria; the Hubinger Co., Keokuk; Union Star & Refining Co., St. Louis; American Maize Products Co., Chicago; Evans Milling Co., Indianapolis; Davis Milling Co., Norfolk, Va.; Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee; National Starch Products Co., Indianapolis, and Miner-Hillard Milling Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Corn sold by country elevators to designated purchasers may be sold thru regular trade channels with the understanding that it is sold

subject to all provisions of the program and O.P.A. margins.

Washington News

The House agricultural committee voted Apr. 21 to recommend legislation reducing from 5 to 4 per cent the interest on federal farm mortgage loans.

Effective Apr. 22, amendment 9 to M.P.R. 305 makes the base price at Kansas City \$2.77 for yellow and \$3.21 for white corn products, per 100 lbs., made by dry milling.

The House voted Apr. 19 to continue the lend-lease another year; but inserted a clause preventing the executive from placing on the nation any post-war foreign obligations.

Marvin Jones, W. F. A. administrator, has requested Congress to permit the C. C. C. to sell perishable farm commodities at less than parity price when there is danger of deterioration.

Lee Marshall, director of food distribution for the W.F.A. has appointed four deputy directors: C. W. Kitchen being named deputy director for commodity and industry regulation.

A special assistant attorney general has been appointed to investigate possibilities of the government's cancelling seed and feed loans and liens owned by farmers, according to Senator Wm. Langer.

The holder of a warehouse receipt or other buyer having title to corn before Mar. 23, who is not an operator of a country or terminal elevator is not subject to F. D. A. 96, according to Robert H. Black of the W. F. A.

The C. C. C. is considering requests by millers that some of the government wheat be released by sale to millers. The millers are willing to pay 100 per cent of parity, and the law permits the C. C. C. to sell at that price.

Government losses thru operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation are steadily rising. J. B. Hutson, pres. of the C.C.C., recently told a House appropriations committee that if liquidated now the loss to the government would be \$500,000,000.

Prices on packaged rolled oats were raised by an increase in the ceiling of 1.3 cents per pound, by the O.P.A., effective Apr. 19. The cost of the raw oats to the manufacturer has increased nearly 50 per cent since March, 1942. Buyers may become afflicted with inflation.

The House appropriations committee has inserted a provision in the pending bill denying further payments of salary to any person who demands that a farmer join the A.A.A. as a condition of draft deferment. This will be most discouraging handicap to bulldozing bureaucrats.

One objection raised to paying acreage bonuses to farmers for increasing production of grass seeds is the belief expressed by members of the House committee on agriculture that lend-lease shipments of seed to foreign countries were larger than warranted by supplies for domestic use.

Marvin Jones, W. F. A. administrator, recommended that the House agriculture committee strike corn, rice and tobacco from the crop insurance bill. The bill provides for wheat insurance up to average yield. The Government's losses on its recent experiment in crop insurance shud keep it out of this field.

The Senate Apr. 21 passed the bill authorizing the W.F.A. to spend up to \$25,000,000 in incentive payments to encourage production of forage crops such as alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, ladino, sudan grass, wheat grass, bromegrass, Dallis grass and other legumes. Payments would be made on an acreage basis after farmers have turned the seeds into consumptive channels.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Why Not Tax All Alike?

Grain & Feed Journals: I learn from a paragraph at the bottom of page 26 of the Journals for April 12 that the Indiana Farm Buro Co-op is operating a feed mill, mining coal, making milking machines, farm implements and shingles, I presume to escape taxes usually assessed upon private industry engaged in manufacturing these lines. Why not tax all business and industry at the same rate? Let all citizens have equal rights and responsibilities. —Jones & Halter.

Agrees Grain Trade Should Be Relieved

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: In the April 12th issue of the Grain Dealers Journal, page 263, appeared the article under the caption of "Let the Grain Trade Function Normally," which in my estimation is the best article I have seen in some time and should be read by every grain dealer, both farmers and independent, and they in turn make every effort to see that the farmer patrons of their elevators read it. Many thanks for the fine work you are doing.—Vern L. Marks, Manager, Kempton Co-operative Co., Kempton, Ill.

Let the Grain Trade Function Normally

Grain & Feed Journals: Lest we forget. The economic production and distribution of food is worthy of careful study. Man can live without all other commodities, but he must eat, be able to obtain food at prices within range of his ability to pay. Upon food depends civilization and orderly government. The efficient marketing of grain by men of experience is all important.

The proper handling of grain is one of the big safety valves in human progress. The present system of marketing has been in the making for nearly a century. It is not perfect, neither is any other system of business nor form of government, but it is PRACTICAL. When free to operate, it is the most economical of any system of marketing yet devised. Its value in emergencies was proven in the Civil War and in World War One.

Every grain elevator is a part of this system. The entire grain trade has worked together in its building. And IF grain dealers believe in it they should boost it, be proud of it, brag about it, keep on bragging, and not give way to traducers. Let's do it now, tomorrow may be too late. Remember a boob with a hammer can quickly destroy a machine that took a century to perfect. Only enthusiasm,

Farm Feeling Runs High

There never was a time when there was so much uncertainty, discontent, discouragement, bitterness among farmers as at present. They feel that they are being held back; that they never can tell which way price control will jump next; that they alone are carrying the burden of inflation check, while little or nothing is done about wages or strikes; that they are impeded by unnecessary regulations administered in a bungling, costly manner. They do not ask or expect big profits; they merely want a chance to do their part. This feeling will have marked political repercussions.—*The Corn Belt Farm Dailies.*

straight thinking and hard work will in the long run get right results. The grain merchants of USA have the facilities and the experience. Why not let them market America's grain crops and supply the feeders—free from Government competition and without loss to the taxpayers?—Geo. Ross.

Commission on Transferred Accounts

The Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have adopted Regulation 1809-B, as follows:

When a member commission merchant goes out of business, or closes one or more offices, or withdraws ordinary facilities for transacting business from one or more offices:

The customers of such offices may transfer their open trades to any other commission merchant without paying a commission for such transfer. (See Regulation 1809-A.)

The commission house receiving such transferred account will collect the full commission when each open trade is closed.

If the transferred account is that of a non-member, the house taking it may pay to the transferring house the difference between the member and the non-member commission. (It should be noted that this payment is permissive and not compulsory.)

If the transferred account is that of a member, the house taking it must retain all of the member's rate of commission.

If the member commission house which is closing its office is not clearing its open trades but is carrying such trades with a clearing member in the form of an omnibus account, the commission house closing its office must pay to such clearing member the usual members' rates of commission on all trades transferred out of the omnibus account whenever a P & S is rendered. This commission charge is required even though a customer of the commission house closing its office orders his open trades transferred to the clearing member which is carrying the omnibus account.

National Ass'n Gains Many Members

Dealers may add to their list of reliable firms with which to do business the following who have recently been admitted to membership in the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n: The Midwest Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; J. Lynch & Co., Salina, Kan.; E. C. Wyatt Grain Co., Salina, Kan.; Collingwood Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp., Hutchinson, Kan.; Security Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; J. A. Pitman, Hereford, Tex.; The Moore-Stauffer Grain Co., Chickasha, Okla.; H. C. Adams, Amarillo, Tex.; Producers Grain Corp., Amarillo, Tex.; E. A. Carter, Brokerage Co., Tampa, Fla.; Horton & Snyder, Roanoke, Va.; Dimmitt Wheat Growers, Inc., Dimmitt, Tex.; Harman-Toles Elevator Co., Happy, Tex.; G. E. Blewett Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Sea Board Sales Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Solomon Valley Grain Co., Downs, Kan.; The Sugarland Industries, Sugar Land, Tex.; Geo. B. Matthews & Sons, New Orleans, La.; Plymouth Cereal Mills, LeMars, Ia.; L. J. Dill Grain Co., Columbus, O.; United Feed Co., Toms River, N. J.; Standard Elev. Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; Edward C. Hawkins, Paducah, Ky.; C. V. Adams, Inc., Lancaster, Pa.; Bates Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.; A. G. Bommel, Minneapolis, Minn.; I. S. Joseph Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Farmers who have loans on wheat will be forced to decide whether they will redeem their wheat from the government loan or turn it to the C.C.C. to satisfy the loan. These loans expire Apr. 30.

All Elevators Seized by Argentine Government

All grain storage and shipping facilities at the ports were taken by the Argentine government Apr. 21, under a decree declaring them to be public utilities.

The National Grain & Elevator Commission will reimburse the private owners, either by purchase or rental. Grain mills are not included in the decree.

As the result of its policy to support the price of grain the government found itself owner of large stocks that created warehousing and shipping problems, entailing heavy expense for charges made by private firms. The decree declares that the time has come to reserve such business for the state. Another socialistic venture of Government into private business.

Pests in Canadian Grain

The rust-red grain beetle (*Laemophloeus ferrugineus* Steph.) was reported more frequently and caused more serious infestations than any other insect pest of stored grain, during 1943. Altho this insect attacks only the germ of the wheat berry, its ability to initiate heating even in dry grain has been the cause for much concern. As previously, infestations of rust-red grain beetles occurred chiefly in the temporary annexes. Most of these buildings are now three years old and moisture often gains access to the grain through breaches in the walls and settling of the floors. The resulting local areas of "tough" grain serve as nuclei for the initiation of heavy insect infestations which soon spread to the dry grain. Farm-stored grain thruout the Prairie Provinces has also been subject to attack by the rust-red grain beetle.

The Indian meal moth (*Plodia interpunctella* Hbn.) has become an important pest of stored grain in the Bay port elevators. The larva of this insect completely destroys the germ of the wheat kernel and fouls the grain with a heavy webbing. These insects will attack very dry grain, and heavily infested grain may heat. Apparently, the insects can survive the eastern winters and large populations may be built up during the following summer. Fortunately, this insect seldom penetrates more than four feet below the surface of the grain.

Grain weevils (*Sitophilus granarius* L. and *Sitophilus oryzae* L.) were responsible for four infestations in the corn growing area of southern Manitoba. None of these infestations was particularly severe, but the introduction of these primary grain pests into Western Canada is a matter for concern.

Preventive and control measures have been widely applied. To prevent the spreading of grain weevils, all infested grain has been fumigated and diverted into local mills or feed-houses. In co-operation with the Dominion Division of Plant Protection a system of three annual inspections of the Bay port elevators has been put in operation. Indian meal moth infestations in these elevators have been controlled by the use of insecticidal sprays and fumigation. The effectiveness of routine treatment with an insecticidal spray as a preventive measure was demonstrated in one elevator where formerly the Indian meal moth was a severe pest. Fumigation is often used successfully against rust-red grain beetles but turning and cleaning the grain is more often implemented. Cars carrying infested grain to the Lakehead are inspected and when necessary, treated, before being returned to the west. Farmers have been advised of the advantages of turning "tough" grain in cold weather and of cleaning infested grain over screens or by means of threshing machines or combines.

These various efforts have resulted in a well-integrated system for the detection and control of insects in Canadian stored grain. It is a tribute to the vigilance being maintained by the grain trade that losses to date may be stated in terms of outlay for control measures rather than actual losses of stored grain.—Annual Report of Dominion Grain Research Laboratory.

Tax Exempt Cooperatives

By LAWRENCE FARLOW

All co-operative associations having a letter of exemption from income tax, operating on the calendar year basis, will be required to file a report on or before May 15, 1944. Forms required for making this report will be mailed to each association having a letter of exemption as soon as they are available.

This revision of the Revenue Act has brought many inquiries regarding the requirements for tax exemption which are as follows:

Operations must be of a mutual nature with equal treatment for all patrons.

Substantially all of the stock must be owned by producers of agricultural products.

Dividends on stock must be limited to not more than 8%.

The association may not handle grain for non-members in any year in excess of the amount handled for members.

The association may not sell merchandise and supplies to non-members in any year in excess of the amount sold to members.

Merchandise and supplies sold to persons who are neither producers nor members may not exceed 15% of the total merchandise sold.

All earnings in any year in excess of dividends on stock must be distributed to patrons on a patronage basis.

Under requirement No. 1 any company organized under either the 1915 Cooperative Act or the 1923 Cooperative Act may be exempt if their actual operations are in keeping with the above requirements. It makes absolutely no difference what act an association is incorporated under. The exempt status depends entirely upon the method of operations.

In some cases it is easier to qualify if incorporated under the 1915 Cooperative Act, since the provisions of the act are more flexible and changes in method of operation may be brought about by a change in by-laws, while methods of operation in many instances are definitely restricted by the 1923 Act. For example, the Revenue Department requires that all patrons shall be treated alike in the payment of patronage dividends. Under the 1915 Act the by-laws may provide for paying patronage dividends to all customers alike, while the 1923 Act definitely limits the payment of patronage dividends to members only.

Where a company is engaged principally in the handling of grain some method can be devised under either cooperative act whereby all customers are made members, but where a company is handling considerable quantities of coal, lumber, hardware, or other commodities that are used by non-producers, such non-producers are barred from membership under the 1923 act and are also barred from participation in patronage dividends. Therefore, such a company cannot secure exemption under the 1923 Act. However, if organized under the 1915 Act, such a company could, by appropriate by-law provision, pay patronage dividends to these non-producer members and, if the total of sales to such non-producers does not exceed 15% of total merchandise sales, the association may be granted exemption. Where patronage dividends are paid in the form of a participation certificate to be applied on the purchase of a share of stock, such payment is recognized by the Revenue Department as equivalent to the payment of the patronage dividend in cash.

Under requirement No. 2 the term "substantially" has not been specifically interpreted. The percentage requirement is a matter that is passed upon by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in each individual case. The Commissioner is more liberal in cases where the stock has fallen into the hands of non-producers as a result of the stockholder having ceased farming operations or through some other unavoidable circumstance than where the stock was sold to a non-producer at the time it was originally issued.

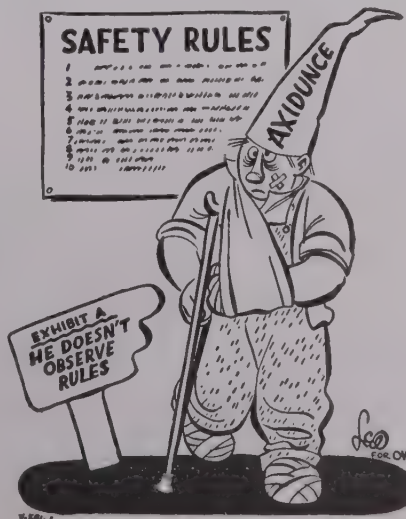
Under requirement No. 3 dividends on stock must be limited to an amount not to exceed the legal rate of interest in the state of incorporation, or 8% per annum, whichever is greater. Therefore, in Illinois the dividends on stock must be limited to not more than 8%.

Requirements 4, 5 and 6 are self-explanatory. Under requirement No. 7 to be exempt an association may not accumulate any surplus which accrues to the benefit of the stockholders as such. All profits in excess of the dividend on stock must be distributed each year to all customers on a patronage basis. If any amount is retained as working capital for any purpose, the patronage dividend earned by each customer must be set up to the credit of that customer's account on a patronage ledger and thereby become a liability of the association to that customer. It might be possible that in some cases exemption would be allowed if the books were so kept that a distribution could be made at some future time, but this is a point that is rendered doubtful by some recent decisions.

Some cooperatives have expressed the opinion that these requirements are rather harsh, but it should be kept in mind that no exemption is intended except to associations operating on a non-profit basis. If an association operates for profit and retains any of that profit in a form that accrues to the benefit of the stockholders, it is not intended that such an association should be exempt. That is why not many farmers elevators in Illinois have applied for exemption. Most of the cooperative elevators prefer to build up reserves to provide for expansion and growth, even though some income tax may be required from year to year.

Many companies take pride in the fact that the present book value of their stock is worth considerably more than its par value. A recent survey of a group of Illinois farmers elevator companies indicates that present book value of each \$100.00 share is in excess of \$250.00. This situation would not be possible if these companies were operating on an exempt basis. When any association is organized to operate on an exempt basis, or in case of any company organized under the 1923 Act, the value of the stock is definitely frozen at its par value.

Using Patronage Dividends to Reduce Income Tax. Most of the cooperative elevators in Illinois have used the privilege of paying patronage dividends as a means of limiting the amount of income tax paid in any year. Generally speaking, amounts distributed as patronage dividends are deductible from net income for income tax purposes. This is limited in a case where patronage dividends are paid to members only, in which case only the amount of profits earned on members' business may be deducted.



Greatest Egg Production in History

"Poultry raisers everywhere have a right to swell out their chests and point with pride to their record for the past 14 months," says Cliff D. Carpenter, secretary of the National Poultry Advisory Council. "In the first place," says Carpenter, "they produced 4,949 million dozen eggs in 1943, the greatest egg production in history. In reaching this production they set a mark of 143.2 eggs per hen, or 15.6 eggs more than the average of all years from 1931 to 1940. Then to top it off, they reduced poultry mortality 3 per cent in 1943 as compared to 1942, the first year in many that the mortality rate has gone down."

Three things, in Carpenter's opinion, are responsible for this phenomenal record. To begin with, poultry raisers are cashing in on years of constructive breeding work that has been done in improving egg production and maintaining health and vigor. Then, under the stress of wartime necessity, poultry raisers themselves have put into practice management features which have been recognized for years as being sound but which have often been neglected. And last, the improved knowledge of poultry nutrition, resulting from years of research and experimental work, paid big dividends by enabling feed mixers to continue to provide efficient, productive poultry rations even though wartime shortages made necessary certain changes in poultry feed formulas.

"Not only did egg production reach an all-time high in 1943," Carpenter continued, "but that same rate is being continued in 1944. January egg production was 9.9 eggs per hen, or one egg more than a year ago, and February production was 12.13 eggs per hen, compared with 10.9 eggs a year ago. In fact, there is reason to believe that total egg production in 1944 will run from 2 to 4 per cent higher than it was in 1943."

As further evidence that poultry raisers are doing a top production job, Carpenter offers figures on hatchability just received from V. O. Phelps of Central City, Iowa, sec'y of the Iowa Poultry Improvement Ass'n. Phelps states that hatchability at many of the Iowa hatcheries is up 8 to 9 per cent over last year, with many hatches of 85 per cent on heavy breeds being reported.

The shark fishery is rapidly being depleted threatening this chief source of vitamin A in the United States.

Wheat acreage in the United Kingdom in 1943 is officially estimated at 86.5 per cent above the pre-war level.

The W.F.A. has announced that after May 1 only 50% of the monthly production of roller dried skim milk would be set aside. Since last June 75% has been set aside for war requirements.

The War Food Administration during January sold and shipped to the government of Hawaii, stated in pounds, alfalfa meal, 209,125; barley, 2,336,411; corn, 1,004,460; fish meal, 180,000; milo and sorghum, 340,000; rice, 5,760,000; soybean meal, 802,200, and wheat, 1,060,000.

A Distributor who purchases methyl bromide on certification that it will be resold for fumigation need not obtain W.P.B. authorization to deliver it, by amendment to Order 340. Producers of methyl bromide no longer are required to list the names of their customers on Form W.P.B. 2947.

Lindsay, Okla.—Broomcorn buyers have flocked here six months earlier than usual to contract for most of the 1944 crop, as yet unplanted. Contracts are being made at the ceiling of \$300 per ton, with \$5 to \$20 per acre down payment. The crop in the Lindsay district is expected to reach 15,000 tons.—P.J.P.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Hargrave, Kan., April 12.—The growing wheat from La Crosse to Hargrave and two miles north is O.K.—W. P. Morman.

Evansville, Ind.—Hard rains fell in southwestern Indiana during the last of April. Many of the creeks are out of their banks and a great deal of growing wheat was under water.—W. B. C.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 13.—Prospective winter wheat production in Illinois is indicated to be 25 million bushels compared with 17 million bushels estimated for 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 34 million bushels.—Illinois Crop Report.

Evansville, Ind.—The wheat crop in the Tri-State area has made a good recovery during the past three or four weeks of warm weather, C. E. Skiver, wheat specialist from Purdue University, reports after a series of meetings with the farmers in this area.—W. B. C.

Carrollton, Tex.—All grains in this territory look especially good at this time altho we do not have a very large acreage in spring oats due to wet weather at planting time. More land is sown in grain here this time than at any time in history.—W. H. Blanton, Blanton Grain Co.

Bigelow, Kan., Apr. 17.—Adverse weather has slowed spring work 50%. Not as large an acreage of oats and barley sowed as was planned. From all indications there will be a larger acreage of corn planted, mostly hybrid. Wheat about 75% of normal in this trade territory.—Lawrence Kohn, Bigelow Grain & Feed Co.

Winnipeg, Man., Apr. 12.—The final aggregate crop estimate as issued by the North-West Line Elvtr. Ass'n, based on the acreage figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1943, in bushels, follows: Spring wheat and durum wheat, 278,047,700; oats, 394,049,700; barley, 210,481,300; rye, 5,692,300; flax, 17,462,400.—J. G. Fraser, mgr.

Ardmore, Okla., Apr. 22.—Too much rain here during February and March, which prevented farmers from sowing intended acreage of oats. High winds have dried ground to where we now need some moisture, but nothing suffering for want of moisture yet. Generally speaking, prospects seem fair here for crops this season.—Ardmore Milling Co., T. J. Underwood.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 19.—Winter wheat is generally in fairly good to good condition, and two counties in the south central report the crop excellent, while to the southeast there are three areas showing rather poor condition. In the main, progress of the crop has been fair to good despite the frequency of rain and lack of sunshine.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

Lexington, Ky.—W. C. Johnstone, University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, has forecast that Kentucky would harvest a 100 million bushels corn crop this year. The state's largest corn crop in thirty-five years was 111,650,000 bus. in 1917. That was a war year, it is true, but again they were not planting hybrid corn in those days, so if acreage is reasonably large this year, and growing condition favorable, there should be no reason why a 100 million bushel crop is not possible.—A. W. W.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 20.—Surface and subsoil moisture conditions continue to improve, and now are fair to good over nearly all the grain areas. Only the states along the northern boundary, from Washington to North Dakota, report the need of more moisture. In the principal spring grain areas, seeding is from one

to two weeks later than normal. The ground has been frozen over almost nightly, and has not had a chance to dry out sufficiently to allow the farmers to work their fields. Everything is in readiness and with moisture generally favorable, progress should be rapid with the advent of warm dry weather. In more southern areas seeding is as much as a month late. Oats and barley acreage will be cut and replaced with corn, soybeans and grain sorghums.—Cargill, Inc., T. J. Totushek, editor.

Helena, Mont., Apr. 19.—Seeding and planting made varying progress during the week with a good start made in the northern and central counties and considerable accomplished in southern and southeastern Montana. Rains heavy enough to delay planting occurred the latter part of the week in counties west of the Divide. Growth of grass has been somewhat late. Winter wheat continues to show improvement with some fields in the north central counties that were believed earlier to have been killed out, now expected to go to harvest. In Hill County, however, winter wheat ground is badly crusted, making it difficult for late germinating seed to emerge. Some reseeding of winter wheat to spring grains has begun in this county. Seeding of spring grains is now expected to make rapid progress with continued favorable weather. Top-soil moisture conditions are generally satisfactory, but the need of additional moisture soon is reported from many counties. Ample feed to carry range livestock until new grass is available.—Jay G. Diamond, B.A.E., Montana Extension Service.

Decatur, Ill., April 22.—The ground has been too wet to work, so oats seeding is right where we left off two weeks ago. The longer unfavorable weather delays seeding, the more acres scheduled for oats will probably be planted with corn and soybeans. The oats seeding would not take long once fields dry out so they can be worked. While much winter wheat was planted rather late and made small growth, it largely came through the winter in good condition. With ample moisture in recent weeks, wheat outlook has improved steadily and now looks exceptionally good; abandonment will be very small. Blue grass and wheat shows the greatest benefit from the moisture. Wheat stands are mostly very good and color is excellent. Illinois prospective production is estimated at 25 million bushels compared with 17 million bushels for 1933. Those areas where the land could be worked last week have completed the seeding of oats and grass, other sections just started on the oats. Sowing in the central section averages about half; in the south about 65% completed. As it is getting late, the acreage originally planned for oats will not be sown but instead will go into corn and soybeans.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Corn ground during March by 11 refiners amounted to 10,183,918 bus.

Ady & Milburn of La Junta, Colo., have purchased the huge supply of dry beans held by the Commodity Credit Corporation in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and Missouri.—P. J. P.

The Canadian equalization fee on exports to the United States is 46c per bushel to the eastern part of the United States on oats; western fee is 40c. On barley eastern fee 49c per bushel, western fee is 45c.

Flax Acreage Greatly Reduced

Minneapolis, Minn., April 22.—We have had more rain this week in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota and while this moisture should eventually prove beneficial, it is delaying field work which is already late.

In western North Dakota and Montana there is still too little moisture, but a good deal of planting has been done, particularly of wheat in the western areas and in South Dakota. Reports reaching us from private sources as to farmers' intentions to plant are extremely pessimistic in regard to flax. From Iowa the Chicago Northwestern Railroad reports that "indications are that the flaxseed crop this year will be approximately 40% of that of last year."

The St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Co. states that in the Fargo-Hillsboro area "there seems to be a very definite cut in flax acreage. The cut will be 100% by many farmers. All farmers are going to cut flax at least 50% below last year."

From the Grand Forks division of the same report we learn that flax will be greatly reduced—probably one-third—with this reduction going into oats and barley. The wet weather in Kansas is delaying planting of crops which will tend to reduce the chances of a good flax acreage.

From the California Department of Agriculture comes a report that as of April 1 conditions indicated a flaxseed crop of 2,550,000 bus. compared with 4,688,000 in 1943. Crop conditions continue favorable in the Imperial Valley, but in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys crop prospects were below average.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Permission to export 2,000,000 bus. of oats is said to have been given by the Canadian Government to the Quaker Oats Co., to be used for human food.

The National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, meeting at Chicago, recently endorsed the National Agricultural Relations Act, to control marketing.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
Dec. 11	36,923	1,339	14,683	38,841
Dec. 18	38,870	1,324	15,331	39,680
Jan. 15	33,604	1,320	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Dec. 24	35,175	1,205	13,681	38,834
Dec. 31	37,348	1,236	13,793	39,423
Jan. 8	32,775	1,339	14,683	38,841
Jan. 15	33,604	1,329	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Jan. 29	34,480	1,302	12,866	45,716
Feb. 5	34,486	1,272	12,659	46,672
Feb. 11	34,452	1,311	12,897	47,459
Feb. 19	34,954	1,359	13,381	47,784
Feb. 26	34,881	1,344	13,652	48,476
Mar. 4	33,988	1,352	13,682	47,933
Mar. 11	34,157	1,387	13,788	48,958
Mar. 18	34,076	1,394	13,924	48,226
Mar. 25	31,347	1,297	13,907	48,296
Apr. 1	30,665	1,269	14,583	49,092
Apr. 8	29,508	1,301	14,758	47,882
Apr. 15	28,621	1,351	15,029	48,431
Apr. 22	27,436	1,445	16,097	49,066

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, rye, oats, and barley for July delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option		Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 24	Apr. 25
Chicago	High	Low	172 1/4	144 1/4	170 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	170 1/4
Minneapolis	High	Low	165 3/4	144 1/4	165 3/4	164 1/4	165 3/4	165 3/4	165 3/4	165 3/4	165 3/4	165 3/4	165 3/4	165 3/4
Kansas City	High	Low	162		161 3/4	160 1/4	161	160 3/4	160 3/4	160 3/4	160 3/4	160 3/4	160 3/4	160 3/4
Duluth, durum	High	Low			164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4
Milwaukee	High	Low			170 3/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	168 3/4	168 3/4	168 3/4	169 1/4	169 1/4	170 1/4
Chicago	High	Low	134 1/4	103 1/4	128 1/4	126 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4	127 1/4
Minneapolis	High	Low	129 1/4	108 1/4	123 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	121 1/4
Winnipeg	High	Low			131 1/4	131 1/4	131 1/4	131 1/4	131 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	131
Chicago Oats	High	Low	80 1/4	67 1/4	78 3/4	77 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Chicago Barley	High	Low	127 1/4	112 1/4	125 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Conway, Ark.—The Commodity Credit Corporation district office in Kansas City, Mo., has reported sending 390,000 bus. of wheat feed to Arkansas during April. The officials said that 500,000 bus. of barley are being received from the Argentine and that the agency would attempt soon to obtain Argentine corn.—J.H.G.

Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 20.—For the first time in the memory of board of trade dealers Canadian wheat is moving into the Kansas City market in large quantities, with over 100 carloads destined for livestock feed received here in the last 10 days. The grain, selling at \$1.29 a bu., with domestic wheat sales at higher prices, domestic sales are virtually at a standstill, with little grain being offered.—P. J. P.

Ottawa, Ont.—Shipments of Canadian grain to the United States by vessel and rail the week ended April 13, in bushels, were: Wheat, 9,448,324; oats, 1,458,691; barley, 2,099,029; rye, 44,269; flaxseed, 10,510. Total shipments since August 1, 1943 (revised to Apr. 5, '44, except Western Elevators), were: Wheat, 133,015,813; oats, 30,360,088; barley, 18,914,153; rye, 4,209,705; flaxseed, 6,783,547.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ottawa, Ont.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended April 13, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 4,548,169; oats, 2,975,941; barley, 1,501,075; rye, 57,322; flaxseed, 27,217; since Aug. 1, 1943, as compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 208,146,832 (181,381,149); oats, 89,327,632 (75,777,548); barley, 64,836,856 (57,138,712); rye, 4,039,620 (5,239,349); flaxseed, 13,959,506 (10,578,563).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Delavan, Ill., Apr. 19.—Due to field work being from two to three weeks late because of abnormal cold and excessive rains, together with poor road conditions, there has been a sharp falling off in the deliveries of corn to country elevators; however, from the best information I am able to secure, there is less corn in farmers' hands than usual at this time of the year. Many elevators report having not more than 20 to 30 per cent of the 1943 crop remaining on the farms, whereas in former years there would be 40 to 50 per cent.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

Saginaw, Mich.—Michigan bean growers have had their best year in history, C. J. Borum, statistician, state-federal crop reporting service, reported. Mr. Borum stated growers have only 783,000 100-lb. bags of beans left in storage on their farms, compared with a carryover of 2,002,000 bags at this time a year ago. He said 1,017,000 bags are in commercial storage, compared with 570,000 a year ago, but that a big proportion of those in commercial storage are federally owned under War Food Administration contracts. The exact amount bought by the government for the army and other use is a secret, he said. The year had a record production of 5,797,000 bags which was valued at \$32,149,000, also a record.

Winnipeg, Man., Apr. 12.—The wheat situation as of Apr. 8, issued in a statement by the North-West Line Elevators' Ass'n, follows: Estimated by country elevator agents carried over in farmers' hands to market as at Aug. 1, 1943, 186,300,000 bus.; final estimate of the wheat crop, 1943-44, 278,047,700 bus.; total deliveries of wheat, Aug. 1, 1943, to date, 203,314,909 bus.; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 86,000,000 bus.; estimated by country elevator agents still in farmers' hands to market, 170,230,000 bus. Coarse grains in store at

country points Apr. 8, 1944, were: Oats, 20,417,000 bus.; barley, 9,580,000 bus.; rye, 1,035,000 bus.; flax, 647,000 bus. Estimated by country elevator agents in farmers' hands to market: Oats, 80,031,000 bus.; barley, 28,642,000 bus.; rye, 1,562,000 bus.; flax, 1,078,000 bus.—J. G. Fraser, mgr.

Distribution of Government Imported Oats

To devise plans for the distribution of Canadian oats a meeting called by the Feed Industry Council and the Commodity Credit Corporation was held Apr. 21 at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago.

It was decided to form five groups including the Middle Lakes Grain Committee at Chicago, Upper Lakes Grain Committee, at Minneapolis-Duluth, Lower Lakes Grain Committee at Buffalo, Kansas City Regional Committee at Kansas City and the Southeast Regional Committee at a point to be determined. An executive council will be appointed at some future date which will include one representative from each area who will work closely with the Commodity Credit Corporation, War Food Administration and Office of Transportation in Washington.

Each committee will work in the district now under the jurisdiction of the regional CCC office. A representative of each type of consumer in the regions named will be appointed to represent his group.

Each regional committee will comprise a large mixer, small mixer, country dealer, grain trade and elevator interest, and one representative from the Commodity Credit Corporation and one from the AAA.

The regional committees will be the clearing house for any problems which crop up from time to time to be solved immediately. Oat consuming industries and individuals must get in touch with these committees and supply the data on the need of supplies, inventory and other operating details. This information will be used as a guide in determining future allocations of oats by the executive committee.

The executive committee will act as an advisory group between the regions and Washington.

F. E. Boling, vice chairman of the Feed Industry Council, was appointed temporary chairman of the overall groups in order to bring about a rapid formation of the committees. It

March Receipts and Shipments

The following reports were received too late for publication with our tables appearing in April 12 issue. Expressed in bushels:

	WHEAT		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Ft. William	21,177,500	3,396,218	1,092,713	2,009,486
New Orleans	21,000	14,000	182,512	9,600
New York	683,084	2,982,208	707,000	2,894,000
Philadelphia	1,015,446	2,521,510	571,704	2,538,879
CORN				
Ft. William	.....	5,517	1,334	2,699
New Orleans	228,000	200,092	182,512	165,155
New York	16,558	13,300	.....	.....
Philadelphia	304,637	71,028	373,888	89,531
OATS				
Ft. William	1,966,495	3,570,093	1,899,695	2,674,560
New Orleans	28,810	2,000	57,100	1,500
New York	12,000	2,500	.....	.....
Philadelphia	21,496	18,474	38,917	18,223
RYE				
Ft. William	703,051	94,063	54,183	46,066
New Orleans	.....	24,924	.....	1,500
New York	1,400	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	.....	.....	7,214	.....
BARLEY				
Ft. William	1,162,502	3,752,530	378,469	825,522
New Orleans	.....	.....	17,600	.....
New York	4,300	9,996	.....	.....
Philadelphia	.....	.....	2,124	676
SOYBEANS				
New Orleans	.....	25,200	.....	19,200
Philadelphia	672	.....	263	1,994
KAFIR-MILO				
New Orleans	4,400	.....	.....	1,100
FLAXSEED				
Ft. William	362,589	156,064	186,773	120,278
New Orleans	530,801	75,000	.....	.....
MIXED GRAIN				
Ft. William	18,887	13,513	15,857	19,937

was the sense of the meeting that orders for oats should be filed thru the regular trade.

C.C.C. Corn Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through April 15, 1944, had completed 6,468 loans on 7,247,660 bus. in the amount of \$6,105,189.62. The average amount advanced was 84 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 47,239 loans had been completed on 55,576,966 bus. in the amount of \$42,963,960.82. Loans by states follow:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Illinois	643	825,692	\$ 732,514.30
Indiana	71	63,434	57,726.99
Iowa	3,942	4,461,316	3,729,876.72
Kansas	25	20,175	17,209.32
Kentucky	3	11,780	11,308.80
Minnesota	384	345,864	288,642.99
Missouri	215	218,996	188,135.52
Nebraska	1,007	1,135,008	942,519.11
Ohio	27	16,317	15,457.36
South Dakota	151	149,078	121,798.51
Total	6,468	7,247,660	\$6,105,189.62

Combined farm and warehouse loans outstanding on other 1943 loan programs:

Grains	Quantity	Amount
Barley	474	378,362 bus. \$ 277,495.66
Flaxseed	1,716	472,588 bus. 1,254,750.79
Grain Sorghums	20	29,208 bus. 24,568.52
Soybeans	448	214,438 bus. 394,128.81
Rye	104	58,044 bus. 43,680.78
Dry Edible Beans	9	187,489 lbs. 9,855.06
Dry Edible Peas	38	1,198,538 lbs. 56,605.01
Hay & Pasture Seed	6	3,984 lbs. 749.96

Wheat ground during the 8 months prior to Mar. 1 by 995 mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census amounted to 373,801,813 bus., against 358,270,181 bus. by 1,072 mills during the like period of 1942-43.

More than 4,000 varieties of barleys from various parts of the world are being tested for winter hardiness, and resistance to leaf rust, mildew and stripe, and selections of spring and winter barleys are being tested for resistance to other diseases in state and federal experiment stations.

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through April 15, 1944, had completed 121,299 loans on 129,881,110 bus. of 1943 wheat in the amount of \$161,985,124.74. The wheat loans made include 45,292,012 bus. stored on farms and 84,589,098 bus. stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.247 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. Liquidations to date amounted to 94,490,231 bus. of which 19,643,217 bus. were stored on farms and 74,847,014 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 533,691 loans had been completed on 406,200,673 bus. in the amount of \$458,998,363.65. Loans by states follow:

States of Origin	Loans completed	Bushels	Liquidations (bushels)
Arkansas	2	3,463	.....
California	48	362,150	223,060
Colorado	2,473	4,341,018	3,552,990
Delaware	456	165,900	130,450
Idaho	993	1,987,785	1,044,097
Illinois	340	127,936	84,604
Indiana	101	46,696	22,356
Iowa	435	230,966	161,343
Kansas	23,658	23,350,627	20,285,284
Kentucky	91	45,778	30,950
Maryland	1,405	461,024	379,521
Michigan	26	5,718	1,796
Minnesota	5,987	3,194,909	2,309,299
Missouri	332	136,922	103,282
Montana	6,721	12,629,958	6,396,213
Nebraska	11,574	9,825,654	7,444,308
New Jersey	35	11,284	7,285
New Mexico	306	623,621	510,765
North Carolina	5	756	756
North Dakota	30,559	30,296,972	19,696,765
Ohio	265	61,052	41,843
Oklahoma	10,308	7,131,951	6,217,051
Oregon	1,897	6,110,560	3,439,291
Pennsylvania	448	115,550	64,811
South Dakota	8,548	4,810,153	3,020,099
Tennessee	284	77,380	46,805
Texas	9,999	12,781,687	11,904,478
Utah	104	218,114	144,446
Virginia	118	36,013	18,917
Washington	3,094	9,688,729	6,757,750
Wyoming	637	1,000,784	449,616
Total	121,299	129,881,110	94,490,231

Briefs Filed in Ex-Barge Rate Case

Since the hearing last December on the re-shipping rate on grain from the Illinois waterway briefs have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Chicago Board of Trade, Mechling Barge Line, Federal Barge Line and the eastern railroads. A joint brief was filed by the Co-operative Allied Grain Dealers, Illinois Agricultural Ass'n and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

THE RAILROADS show that four Chicago dealers handled 95 per cent of the grain from Illinois waterway origins moved thru the Chicago market from June 1, 1937, to June 30, 1943. The railroads claim the governing factor should be "whether the ex-barge grain will move from Chicago to eastern destinations on reshipping or proportional rates, and in addition whether the reshipping or proportional rates so established will permit the grain to move from Illinois waterway points of origin to Chicago."

THE INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION, operating the Federal Barge Lines, claims that the law requires the eastern lines to maintain the same reshipping rates on ex-barge grain from Kansas City as are contemporaneously maintained on ex-rail grain from the same origin. The Kansas City Board of Trade objects to the same reshipping rate because only one elevator at Kansas City is equipped to load by water to take advantage of the barge rate.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, its brief also on behalf of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, W. W. Dewey & Sons, Peoria, Terminal Grain Co., Peoria, and Montana Flour Mills Co., Cleveland, O., asks the Commission to find that reasonable reshipping rates on ex-barge grain should not exceed the proportional or reshipping rates contemporaneously provided on ex-rail grain from the same origins, or should not exceed the uniform division east of the reshipping points of one-factor thru all-rail rates from origins from whence one-factor thru rates are maintained on all-rail grain.

The Norris Grain Co. operates, either thru lease or ownership, seven elevators on the Illinois River located at Morris, Ottawa, Henry, Hennepin, Chillicothe, Pekin and Havana. These were acquired or leased in various years from 1936 to 1940, and individually represent investments ranging from \$20,000 to \$116,000. The elevators at Morris, Henry, Hennepin and Chillicothe are not located on a railroad, whereas the others are served both by a railroad and by the river.

The Continental Grain Co. operates elevators on the Illinois River at Naples, Havana, Peoria and La Salle, Ill. The La Salle elevator which was completed just prior to the original hearing herein is not on a railroad and represents an investment of \$50,000.

Cargill, Inc., just recently completed construction of a river-bank elevator at Ottawa, Ill., which is not on a railroad, and has \$100,000 invested therein.

Continental built the elevator at La Salle shortly before the prior hearings in this case. It built that elevator in the hope that there would be a sufficient spread between the rail values and the river values to permit the taking of a margin to cover operating expenses and leave some net profit for the river-bank house. The hope was not realized because the elevator was no more than built when lake locals were established on a basis 3 to 3.5 cents below the interstate basis. As a result of this competition, the profit which Continental expected to delegate to its assembly house on the river went out the window.

Cargill built its river house at Ottawa primarily for the purpose of increasing the volume of corn it would be able to merchandise from Chicago. At the same time it hoped to put out bids to the country elevators which would leave it with sufficient margin to cover at least the cost of the river-bank operations.

At present, the bid is such that there is nothing left for such a margin.

The Illinois grain which arrives via barge at Chicago cannot be sold to New York any cheaper than if it arrived via rail. This is because the benefits which result from the low cost transportation provided by the river into Chicago accrue directly to the producer.

The brief of the Chicago Board of Trade is written in the interests of shippers, merchandisers and receivers of ex-barge grain. They complain against reshipping rates on ex-barge grain higher than the reshipping rates on ex-rail grain from the same origins primarily because of the effect they would have on the volume of their respective businesses. They are not concerned, as the Commission erroneously concluded in the prior decision herein, with the matter of profits on individual transactions, since the gross margin on which these protestants operate, and the net profit they are able to retain therefrom, is no different when they are shipping, merchandising or processing ex-barge grain than when they are shipping, merchandising or processing either ex-rail or ex-lake grain.

New Feed Mill at Conrad, Mont.

Way out in Montana's expansive Northwest, where the international boundary separates Teton county from the Canadian Province of Alberta, we find the prosperous village of Conrad. The Main Divide of the towering Rocky Mountains diverts the melting snows to the fertile plains of Teton Valley and helps to give the Missouri River its start. Conrad is doubly fortunate in being served with transportation by the main line of the Great Northern railroad, which provides a strong market for all farm products.

Cargill, Inc., lost its feed mill at Conrad by fire, but continued to operate its elevator and 300,000 bus. storage unit. Last year priorities enabled T. E. Ibberson Co., to obtain materials and machines needed to replace the burned mill. Our illustration on the outside front cover shows the new structure adjoining the elevator. On the opposite side of the mill is a large new warehouse.

In the mill building is a 75 HP Jacobson hammer mill grinding feeds, a Strong Scott horizontal type mixer and a Strong Scott molasses machine. Feeds of all description are provided and for pellets a California pellet machine, of the largest size with the necessary driers. The Singer sewing machines are used for sewing bags.

Five legs in the mill are used for processing. They deliver to the bins and the machines mentioned. In this plant are 20 bins which are used as processing bins, all of the power is furnished by GE and Fairbanks Morse motors. The belts are W. S. Nott Co., and the buckets are of the C.C. and Nu-Hy buckets.

All the fittings, valves and special apparatus for handling feeds to and from these bins were designed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. A molasses tank of 14,000 gallons was provided for handling molasses in bulk.

A full basement was built under the whole structure. The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed and built this plant in 1943.

Added Buyers of Set-Aside Corn

To the names of authorized buyers of set-aside corn published on page 261 there have been added Davis Milling Co., Norfolk, Va.; Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; National Starch Products Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and Miner-Hillard Milling Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

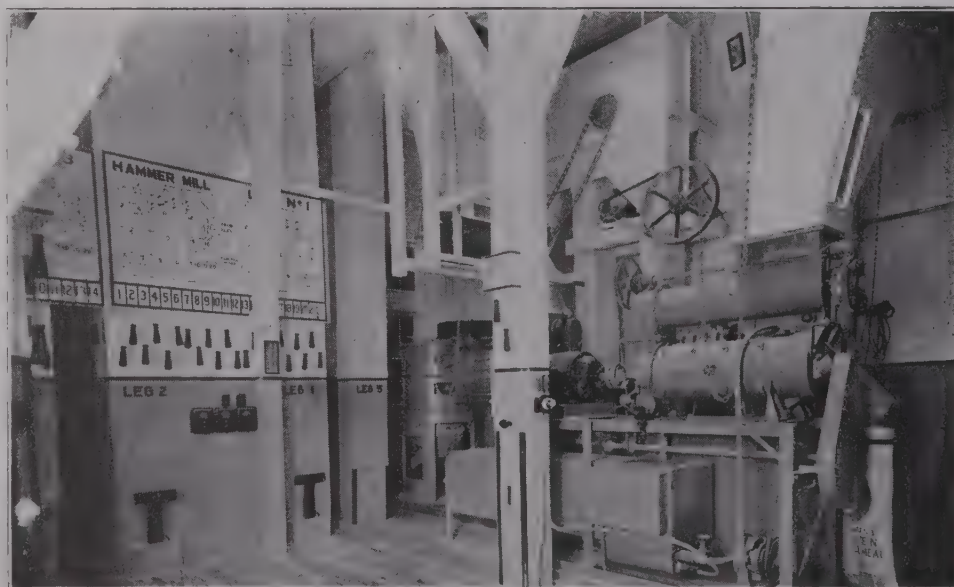
Processors are getting only about 45 per cent of needed quantity. During the week ended Apr. 17 wet corn processors bought 1,167,530 bus., against 1,564,840 bus. the week before.

The government is seriously considering allowing the cost of shelling and hauling to shipping point on corn in farm cribs.

The War Food Administration would like to know how much corn farmers are holding in excess of their individual feeding requirements.

A question came up as to the method of shipping the 60 per cent "set-aside" of corn from a country elevator if that amount in a 15-day period amount to less than a carload. The suggestion obtained from the F. D. A. by the National Grain Trade Council is that a country shipper either could ship a full carload and carry over some credit to the next 15 day period, or he could carry over the l. c. l. amount in the "set-aside" until he had accumulated a carload.

Corn Going to Mexico. On Mar. 14 WFA announced selling over 180,000 tons, or 6,400,000 bus. of corn, which I am protesting, as I believe America should be taken care of first, and with every member of this Ass'n trying to buy corn without success, and going to a great deal of unnecessary expense trying to buy it, that it is unwise, unnecessary and unfair for our government to sell and export corn which is so badly needed here.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.



Clean First Floor of Feed Mill of Cargill, Inc., at Conrad, Mont.
[See outside front cover]

Economic Service of the Board of Trade

By PHILIP RAYMOND O'BRIEN, pres. Chicago Board of Trade,
before Elgin Ass'n of Commerce

In order to understand the economic service of the Chicago Board of Trade and the methods by which it functions, one must go back to the causes which have made the growth of such an institution necessary. The nineteenth century, with its tremendous expansion in the area devoted to the production of grain, together with the revolution in agricultural machinery, created an enormous surplus in food supplies after local demands had been met. It became no longer possible for the farmer to market his grain in his own neighborhood. And by reason of improved methods of communication, it was no longer necessary. Railroads, lake vessel, telegraph, cable, and the telephone and radio as well, have created a world market for the great food staples of universal demand, and by these means it has become feasible to move crops from surplus areas and to sell them in regions where they are needed.

Within the limits of a few months, there are in the United States alone under normal conditions of production, some three-quarters of a billion bushels of wheat, two and a half billion bushels of corn, a billion and a quarter bushels of oats, a quarter of a billion bushels of barley, forty million bushels of rye, and upwards of two hundred million bushels of soybeans which must find a market. By the process of competitive evolution the commodity exchange has been developed to perform this function.

THE PIVOTAL POINT around which this mighty commerce revolves is the Chicago Board of Trade. Here the enormous supplies, brought to the market for distribution, are sold. Prices in the Board's operations are as near to the standard of the economic law of supply and demand as a great, free, open auction place can furnish from minute to minute. Oldest and best known institution of its kind, the nation takes pride in the Chicago Board of Trade. War's shocks failed to impair it when other great exchanges throughout the country were shutting their doors. In apt tribute, a former President of the United States (Herbert Hoover) described the Chicago Board of Trade as the world's most economical agency for the distribution of foodstuffs.

NOT ORGANIZED TO SPECULATE.—The opinion has prevailed from time to time among the critics of the Chicago Board of Trade that it is an institution organized to speculate in grains. Nothing is further from the truth.

The cry has been raised for years that a little group of men regulate prices. One need but refer to the Federal Farm Board to explode that theory. With a capital of \$500,000,000 an attempt was made to drive out the speculator and to stabilize prices. Strange to say, with the speculator curbed and the Farm Board buying enormous quantities of wheat, prices declined until they reached the lowest points on record. The effort was abandoned. Does this not explode the theory that a little group of men can manipulate prices?

The Canadian Government tried the same experiment, with the same result. After it had driven the speculator out of the market, the Government was forced to enter in a futile attempt to support prices, commenting in effect that speculators had disappeared from the commodity markets and as a result there was no one to absorb the ordinary hedging sales of the grain elevator companies and prices were being unduly depressed. Someone had to provide the cushion that was normally provided by the speculator—and the Government had undertaken to provide the cushion.

After the bitter experience they appointed a Commission to investigate trading in grain futures and its value. Sir Josiah Stamp was appointed chairman. I will not burden you with

the complete findings, but merely confine myself to three of the important findings after a complete survey had been made, not only in Canada, but in the United States as well.

1. It furnishes an effective and convenient system of price insurance in the merchandising of grain.

2. It makes possible a continuous market in which cash grain can at any moment be bought or sold, and the transaction financed, at prices having a direct relationship to world prices.

3. Its net result, despite the temporary disturbance of which operations in the futures markets may at times be the cause, is to give to the purchaser a better price than he could otherwise on the average hope to secure

JUSTICE HOLMES ON SPECULATION.—May I quote an opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes from the United States Supreme Court Decision on Speculation in Grain May 8, 1905 (The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago v. Christie Grain and Stock Co., 198 U. S. 236):

"... As has appeared, the plaintiff's chamber of commerce is, in the first place, a great market, where, through its eighteen hundred members, is transacted a large part of the grain and provision business of the world. Of course, in a modern market contracts are not confined to sales for immediate delivery. People will endeavor to forecast the future and to make agreements according to their prophecy. Speculation of this kind by competent men is the self-adjustment of society to the probable. Its value is well known as a means of avoiding or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices and providing for periods of want. It is true that the success of the strong induces imitation by the weak, and that incompetent persons bring themselves to ruin by undertaking to speculate in their turn. But legislatures and courts generally have recognized that the natural evolutions of a complex society are to be touched only with a very cautious hand, and that such coarse attempts at a remedy for the waste incident to every social function as a simple prohibition and laws to stop its being are harmful and vain...."

FREE MARKETS.—For three years I have been preaching the gospel of free markets for agricultural products. The phrase, free markets, has a somewhat broader implication than the term would imply. One must view free markets as the eternal right of free men to bargain for the full value of the products of their labor. Free markets are the American way of business. Free markets are the keystone of progress. They are the inspiration of personal initiative, whether they pertain to agricultural products or to any other article of commerce.

Free markets are the shining emblem of free men and except for brief periods of experimentation, they will always rise over any pattern of regimentation.

The loss of our free markets, which are the keystone of progress, and our constitutional liberty, recalls a danger which was recognized by Daniel Webster as long as 112 years ago and I quote from a speech delivered by him at the Centennial Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington:

"Other misfortunes may be borne or their effects overcome—if disastrous war should sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste our fields, still under a new cultivation they will grow green again and ripen to future harvests. It were but a trifle even if the walls of yonder capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley—all these may be rebuilt—

but who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government? Who shall rear again the well proportioned columns of constitutional liberty? Who shall frame together the skilful architecture which unites national sovereignty with state rights, individual security and public prosperity? No. If these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon they will be destined to a mournful and melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears, however, will flow over them than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art, for they will be monuments of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw—the edifice of Constitutional American Liberty!"

Feed Grains Disappearing in Canada

Disappearance of oats, August thru March, totaled 375,311,000 bus., including nearly 29 million shipped to the United States. Disappearance of barley during these months amounted to 169,145,000 bus. of which nearly 17 million were shipped to the United States.

Supplies of oats in Canada at the beginning of the 1943 season was placed at 631,224,000 bus., made up of the large 1943 crop and an unusually large carryover from the record 1942 crop. At the close of March, supplies had been reduced to 255,913,000 bus., or nearly 44 million more than Canada's domestic disappearance April through July last season. Shipments to the United States during these months last season totaled approximately 32 million.

Canadian flour mills ground 64,008,983 bus. of wheat during the 7 months prior to Mar. 1, against 59,822,472 bus. during the like months of 1942-43, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The War Food Administration is asking Congress for money to convert C.C.C. wooden grain bins into farm homes for migrant workers.



P. R. O'Brien, Chicago, Ill., President, Board of Trade.

Accidents to Children in Grain Elevators

By H. L. KENNICOTT, Secretary Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co.

In the Grain & Feed Journals for March 22 on page 237 there was an account of the death of a 12-year-old boy in a Texas feedmill. On a "play day," Saturday, March 4, he "jumped into a bin of shelled corn, from which corn was being drawn. No one saw him disappear, but several hours later, a keen-eyed workman was shocked by the sight of a hand reaching up from the top of the grain. As soon as help arrived, a rope was attached to the hand and the body pulled up; but too late, he was smothered."

To this account the editor adds the advice: "Keep children out of your elevator."

The pertinence of this advice is amply proved by the shocking accident reported. Nevertheless, from considerable observation the writer is prompted to add some evidence. The purpose of this is to show that the danger to children playing in grain elevators is common and widespread.

For example, take the manlift, which has strong natural attraction for youngsters.

In Indiana, a child of the manager went up the manlift to look for a bird's nest, fell and was severely injured.

In Montana, two small boys rode up on a manlift and were afraid to come down. In this case it was the manager and not the children who suffered, but it illustrates the dangers to them just the same. The manager climbed a ladder to reach the children but when he got on the manlift with them to come down, the weight of all three caused it to descend at great speed. The manager slackened the speed by gripping the manila rope with his hands. In so doing, he burned his hands so badly that he had to go to the hospital.

Some time ago at another western grain elevator a ten-year-old girl stepped on the manlift, pulled out the safety bolt, and was shot upward. She went over the top, fell 100 feet, and was killed. Similar examples of many other hazards to children could be given.

In Ohio, a little girl accompanied her mother to get oats in bags from an elevator. The child pushed a bag off the platform, fell with it and suffered a broken forearm.

In Illinois, a neighbor boy 13 years old got his finger broken in a pulley when voluntarily assisting in moving sacks of grain from a truck.

In Kansas, a farmer's boy stepped on a loose board of a driveway under repair and injured his ankle.

In Indiana, a child playing in an elevator driveway was injured when caught between a truck and the side of the driveway door.

In Kansas, a little boy exploring an elevator accidentally pulled the lever opening a trap-door on which he was standing and fell 20 feet to the concrete floor below.

A grain elevator is not a safe playground for children. For their own protection, they should be kept away from the premises. The truck-dump, the manlift, etc., are what the law sometimes calls "attractive nuisances" so far as children are concerned, and the owner might be held responsible if children are injured thereon, even though they were trespassers. So the owner should keep children away from the premises for his own financial protection as well as for the personal protection of the little ones.

At country stations, particularly, the manager and his family frequently occupy a house adjacent to the elevator. When such is the case, his children and their playmates are in danger if allowed to visit the elevator. They may come even if forbidden. That is why the manlift should be locked if there is no one at hand to watch it, as, for example, when the manager is

home for dinner or working elsewhere on the premises.

Incidentally, speaking of manlifts, accidents to the public in general and children in particular tend to give a "bad name" to these essential devices. This is something to consider in connection with recurrent agitation by state authorities to stringently control or even bar the use of manlifts. Employees may use a well-kept manlift daily for years on end without accident. Then a child or even an adult outsider who does not know how to use the manlift may come along, ride on it only once, and have an accident. This distorts the picture and gives a wrong impression. Everyone hears about the one wrong use without thinking about the thousands of right uses.

This is getting off the specific subject of accidents to children, but may not be amiss to emphasize here.

In conclusion, we repeat the advice of the editor: "Keep children out of your elevator"; and we venture to offer this additional advice: "Keep your manlifts in safe condition for the necessary use of trained employees, and safeguard the inexperienced public (children most of all) by denying them access to manlifts."

Walter Berger of WFA's Office said that the supply of carbohydrates is tight, and that there is need for 10 million bus. of imported corn monthly.

Safflower, an oilseed crop grown extensively in India and Egypt where the oil is used for edible purposes and in soaps, paints, and varnishes, has been grown in yield trials with favorable results at the Pullman, Wash., agricultural experiment station. Experiments have been designed to determine satisfactory cultural methods of handling this crop.

Diminishing stocks will hold wheat prices firm at ceiling levels during the remainder of the crop year. As market factors, the small movement of wheat from farms and the increasing seriousness of the feed grain situation will overshadow the apparent improvement of the growing crop. The shortage of corn for the remainder of this season will be more serious than in the corresponding period last year because livestock numbers are larger and less feed wheat will be available to overcome the deficiency.—Kansas State College.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15..	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15..	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0
Nov. 15..	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0
Dec. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0
Jan. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0
Feb. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Mar. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0

FARM PRICES

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	117.5	83	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15..	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15..	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15..	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15..	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0
Jan. 15..	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0
Feb. 15..	146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0
Mar. 15..	146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0

C. C. C. 1945 Loan Maturities

WHEAT, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.
 CORN, on demand, or Sept. 30, 1945.
 RYE, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.
 BARLEY, on demand, or Apr. 30, 1945.
 GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, or June 30, 1945.
 FLAXSEED, on demand, or Mar. 3 or June 30, 1945.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.
 CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, or Oct. 1, 1944.
 BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.
 GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.
 SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.
 FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1. CORN, 81c to \$1.01 per bushel for No. 3. WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm. SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.
 RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

C. C. C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 85% of parity as of July 1, 1944, available until Dec. 31, 1944, on farm or warehouse stored.
 CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945.
 RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.
 BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.
 SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2, delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.
 GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.
 FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

In 1925 about 68,000,000 pounds of peanuts were used in the United States for the production of oil and meal. By 1940 this had risen to 500,000,000 pounds. During the ten-year period ending in 1938, only 9.4 per cent of the crop was used for oil and meal production. Two years later, more than 31 per cent was utilized in this manner.

The truck in which he transported German war prisoners to work his 1,500-acre farm broke down beyond repair and altho the farmer at Pell City, Ala., obtained approval of the local rationing board in Auburn and Birmingham, Ala., for the purchase of one of the 400 discarded army trucks at Fort McClellan, Washington rejected the application and he is selling off his herd of 250 beef cattle and abandoning attempts at farming. Impractical bureaucratic domination.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Jonesboro, Ark.—Roy Roach, 60, former Stuttgart rice mill operator, and well known rice buyer, died April 17.—P. J. P.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Purchase for \$4,472.59 by the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n of 5,187 shares of association stock formerly owned by A. W. Campbell has been authorized by Chancellor Frank Dodge in Pulaski Chancery Court.—J. H. G.

Goshen, Ark.—Gray's Flour Mill was destroyed by fire recently, started by sparks from the burning Methodist Church some distance away. About 500 chickens and a large stock of feed in the mill were destroyed. The mill, about 70 years old, was not insured.—P. J. P.

Jonesboro, Ark.—The Farmers' Mill & Gin Co., one of the oldest milling firms in Eastern Arkansas, has been purchased by J. C. Gibbons, W. L. Gatz of Paragould, and Joe Gatz, of Jonesboro. Operation of the business will be continued. The plant includes a gin, feed and hay warehouses, flour mill and feed manufacturing machines. It has been operated by Joe Little who retired recently due to ill health.—J. H. G.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board has advised the trade that the insurable values of wheat in country elevators at stations with a freight differential in favor of Vancouver are the board-fixed car lot prices basis \$1.25 bu. for No. 1 northern, basis Vancouver freight.

Ottawa, Ont.—James MacKinnon, Dominion minister of trade and commerce, announced a reduction in elevator storage charges thru an order-in-council. The new rates are one-fiftieth of a cent per day per bushel on grain in store at the head of the lakes, and one-sixtieth of a cent in store in country elevators.

St. John, N. B.—The prevailing window smashing wave thru the eastern provinces has attained such volume that insurance agencies are threatening to cancel, and refuse renewal for insurance on windows. During one of the blackouts recently, two large plate glass windows in the warehouse of the St. John Milling Co. were destroyed. At one grain and feed warehouse most of the windows were broken out in one night.—W. McN.

St. John, N. B.—Indications are that the grain elevators at St. John and Halifax, N. S., will continue busy thru the summer season. Normally, the handling of grain for export at these elevators is suspended from late April until late November. In recent summers the so-called winter ports of Canada have also been used practically on the same scale as during the winter season. The 1943 summer season was the heaviest in the history of both ports.—W. McN.

Winnipeg, Man.—Charles H. Zukerman, president of the Continental Grain Co. of Canada, was honored by his associates on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange recently when he was presented with a silver tray on the eve of his departure for Omaha, Neb., where he will take over the position of vice-pres. of the Continental Grain Co.'s office there. J. C. A. Nidjam, a former resident of Vancouver, succeeded Mr. Zukerman as president, and will make his headquarters here.

Truro, N. S.—The Midland Co., grain, flour and feed dealers, has added baled planer shavings, peat litter and crushed oyster shells, in connection with its poultry feed service. This firm also handles poultry breeding and raising equipment.—W. McN.

COLORADO

Montrose, Colo.—Lloyd Case, who suffered severe burns when trapped in the fire that destroyed the Colorado Mill & Elevator Co. mill April 27, 1943, of which he was manager, is a patient at a Denver hospital undergoing further treatment and skin grafting operations. He will be in the hospital about two months.

Akron, Colo.—Carl R. Leshar has opened the Leshar Feed & Seed Store. Mr. Leshar was associated with the Wells & Leshar elevator until the business was sold to the Goodman Grain & Seed Co. several months ago. Since that time he has been engaged in buying and selling grain and seed and preparing to open his store. He will carry a full line of feeds and seeds.

ILLINOIS

Fairbury, Ill.—Honeggers are enlarging their feed mill and putting in a grain drier.

Roseville, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently installed a new scale, 25 ton, 10 x 34 ft. deck.

Donnellson, Ill.—We are planning to build a grain elevator. — Jack Howard, Donnellson Grain Co.

Astoria, Ill.—Bader & Co. recently installed a new hammer mill at their local plant. The mill is operated by a 50-h.p. motor.

Bushnell, Ill.—John Morris sold his elevator recently to Mr. Nielson of St. Joseph, Mo., who is now operating the business.

Esmond, Ill.—We expect to paint the elevator and other buildings this summer.—Farmers Grain Co. of Esmond, Chas. E. Gilman, mgr.

Franklin, Ill.—Clarence Jewsbury, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevator at Chapin, has purchased the local elevator and will operate it.

Rockford, Ill.—The Rockford hemp mill has been officially taken over by the local management and processing of the hemp crop will begin by May 1.

Frankfort, Ill.—The Frankfort Grain Co. at its recent annual meeting reported gross sales for the year just closed at \$350,000. A 10 per cent dividend was declared.

Palmer, Ill.—Miss Martha Arthur, for two years bookkeeper at the Farmers Grain Co. elevator, has enlisted as a WAVE and will leave for basic training May 3.

Pittsfield, Ill.—Bert Lush, of Alton, Ill., is new manager of the M. D. King Milling Co. Mr. Lush for many years was assistant manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. at Minot, N. D., going to Alton two years and a half ago as traffic manager for the company there.

Clinton, Ill.—Harry Scott, local manager of the DeWitt County Co-op. Grain Co. elevator, has been appointed cashier of the DeWitt National Bank, effective May 1. Mr. Scott has been manager of the elevator for 21 years. In 1943 the elevator did \$1,470,000 worth of business.—P. J. P.

Bluffs, Ill.—J. H. Fuller of Winchester is new manager of the Bluffs Farmers Grain Co. He took over his duties April 1. Mr. Fuller has been manager of elevators at Winchester and Montazuma.

Chapin, Ill.—Clarence Jewsbury, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevator, resigned recently, having purchased an elevator at Franklin, Ill., and has been succeeded by Carroll Brockhouse.

Cowden, Ill.—Would-be burglars entered the Cowden Co-operative Exchange elevator recently and attempted to force open the safe. Fred Hudson, manager, discovered the attempted robbery. He reported nothing had been taken.

Kings, Ill.—Samuel A. Gibson, who formerly managed a grain elevator and lumber yard here for several years before engaging in other business near Rockford, died recently as the result of injuries incurred in a fall in a Minneapolis, Minn., hotel.

Galesburg, Ill.—G. W. Gard, owner of the mill building leased to the DeForest Feed & Seed Co. that burned recently, plans to rebuild the building as soon as insurance adjustments have been made and priorities for materials have been granted.

Bondville, Ill.—Eastern Illinois Elevators, Inc., was incorporated March 27, to conduct a grain and elevator business here. The firm has capital stock of 500 shares at \$25 a share. Incorporators are H. G. Scroggin, H. Barker and C. W. Crawford.

Saunemin, Ill.—M. B. Speece, manager of the Saunemin Elevator Co., is authority for the following report: T. E. Orr, Saunemin elevator foreman, on Feb. 2 loaded 3,152 bus. and 26 lbs. of oats in one car, billed to P. A. Balbach for Checkerboard. The weight was recorded at the unloading point. That is believed to be the highest record possible.

Champaign, Ill.—A blaze in the cake tank of the Swift & Co. soybean mill recently spoiled approximately 10 tons of cake valued at about \$500, Nelson P. Noble, manager, estimated. The fire apparently originated with spontaneous combustion in the expeller cake. Workmen fought the blaze at first until a slight explosion took the fire out of their control when the fire department was called. No property or equipment was damaged.—P.J.P.

Alton, Ill.—Large numbers of ducks sucked into a 14-inch water-intake pipe of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., have clogged it, forcing a shutdown of the pumps and interrupted production. The pipe is 12 ft. below the surface of the Mississippi River, but the ducks, appearing in large numbers on the river above the dam, diving for fish are pulled into the pipe by the 2300 gallon-a-minute flow of water. Earl A. Rynearson, chief engineer at the plant, said as many as fifty ducks have been caught in the pipe on several recent occasions.

Newman, Ill.—Fred Carver entered a plea of not guilty when arraigned in the Court of Justice J. M. Fullerton, Tuscola, recently on a charge of receiving soybeans allegedly stolen from the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator, and his trial was set for April 15. Two boys, aged 9 and 10, were said by deputy sheriffs to have been apprehended taking beans from the elevator. Approximately five bushels are said to have been taken in four trips, hauled away in a hand cart. The boys said they had been selling the beans to Mr. Carver.—P. J. P.

Peoria, Ill.—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at Pere Marquette Hotel May 11 and 12. All members are urged to attend.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill.—Gilbert Spenler, who started a cob-crushing business here at the Mt. Pulaski Grain Co. elevator a number of weeks ago, reported he has shipped a million pounds of cobs to Memphis, Tenn., to the processing plant of the Federal Rubber Reserve, operated for government needs by the Quaker Oats Co. The company has contracted for 25 more carloads and Spenler now is working to fill it as quickly as possible. A new loading outfit has been ordered which will load all trucks on the farms thruout this section and speed up the deliveries to the cob-crusher.

Georgetown, Ill.—The Lions Club recently entered a protest to any action that might be taken to prevent farmers getting service at the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator after the city council had relayed complaints to the elevator management concerning dust and husks from commercial corn shelling for farmers at the plant, and the grain company as a result had virtually given up for the present the commercial shelling of corn for farmers. Melvin Green, operator-manager of the elevator, a guest at the Lions Club meeting, emphasized that no one had acted to try to put a stop to the commercial shelling operations, but that in order to eliminate criticism, the grain company officials had ordered this service which has been furnished farmers, abandoned for the present, or until economic conditions are such that building materials may be obtained for a modernized grain plant, which would catch and eliminate all dust and refuse. The elevator management some months ago installed weighing equipment for an enlarged plant, and it is understood that plans are to go ahead as soon as building work may be done.

CHICAGO NOTES

Ralph A. Carlsen, 48, a member of the Board of Trade from 1920 to 1942 when associated with Lamson Bros. & Co., died Apr. 13.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade on April 18 voted down a proposal to permit deliveries of grain in warehouses in other cities. The ballot was 471 to 146.

INDIANA

Indianapolis, Ind.—Isaac E. Woodard, president of the Acme-Evans Co., has been elected a director of the Millers National Federation.—P. J. P.

Oaktown, Ind.—The Sartor & Clark Elevator has been purchased by the Farm Co-ops, newly organized soybean processing company, possession to be given May 1.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The special session of the Indiana Legislature now under way may take up other matters as well as its principal purpose to enact a law permitting Hoosier soldiers, particularly those over seas, to vote on all offices in the November general election.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—Carl Fisher recently resigned as deputy auditor in Miami County, and accepted a position as manager of the Bunker Hill Elvtr. Co., Inc., elevator.

Inwood, Ind.—The Inwood Elvtr. Co. elevator was visited by burglars recently, but nothing of value was taken. The safe was opened, but contained no money.

Marion, Ind.—Addis O. Thomas, recently returned from England having received an honorable discharge from the Signal Corps, has again taken up active management of the Thomas Milling Co., associated with his father.

Prairie Creek (Farmersburg p.o.), Ind.—The Ward Flour & Feed Mill was destroyed by fire March 30. A considerable amount of feed stored in the warehouse was saved. The mill was operated by Alvan Ward and Paul Watson.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Applications for membership in the Indiana Grain & Feed Ass'n have been received from: Odon Milling Co., Odon; Shirar Poultry & Feed Co., Flora; and Continental Grain Co., Toledo, O.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Greentown, Ind.—W. G. Kimmel of Van Wert, O., is planning construction of a feed plant in connection with the elevator in the west end of town which he operated until two years ago when he moved to Van Wert. He stated the feed mill will be a modern structure with up-to-date equipment. He and his family will return here to reside.

IOWA

Farmington, Ia.—Fire recently damaged the Jack White feed mill and hatchery.

Pierson, Ia.—Olin Bradshaw has accepted a position with the Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Soldier, Ia.—The Soldier Feed Store has been opened for business by Elmer C. Lee and Lloyd Evenson.

Ottosen, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the Quaker Oats Co. local elevator here.—A. G. T.

Mount Pleasant, Ia.—A. F. Glanzman has moved his feed business to the building he recently purchased from Lee Livix.

Wallingford, Ia.—William Grant Gordon, 74, employed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. in recent years, died of a heart attack March 26.

Larrabee, Ia.—Joe Anderson has been hired as second man at the Co-operative Elevator, succeeding Leo Kelly, who is in the army.

New Sharon, Ia.—Leonard Bond, employed by the Peterson Elvtr. Co., and Mrs. Neva Harbin of Montezuma were married recently.

Northwood, Ia.—At the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., H. H. Douglass was re-elected manager for the coming year.

Bedford, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed a Bender Worm Gear Electric Truck Hoist in its elevator. Tillotson Const. Co. did the work.

Eldora, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harber have sold the Eldora Feed Mill to Delapp & Co., Waseca, Minn., after operating the mill for 14 years.

Britt, Ia.—J. M. Townsend, superintendent of the Britt Hemp Mill, stated 4,500 acres would be planted for the mill this year. The mill began processing April 17.

Harlan, Ia.—The Harlan City Roller Mills, owned by J. E. Willey, have been sold to DeLapp & Co., Waseca, Minn. Art Bryan of Waseca will manage the business.

Chatsworth, Ia.—T. L. Burnight has sold his elevator to John H. Earnest, who owns and operates the Akron Feed Mills, Mr. Earnest taking immediate possession of the business.

Joice, Ia.—A movement is on foot to organize a co-operative farmers elevator and feed mill here. Meetings have been held when the project was discussed and an effort is being made to raise funds.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—When operations of the corn processing plant of Penick & Ford were discontinued April 10 for lack of available grain, all employees remained on the job for repair work, getting the plant in readiness to resume operation within a few days.

Farson, Ia.—The Farson Lumber & Grain Co. offices and elevator have been acquired by the brooding department of Rucker's hatchery, Ottumwa, Ia. The new owner will use the property in the preparation of feed for poultry, R. R. Salmon, manager of the hatchery, stated.

Corwith, Ia.—The Davis Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Veldhouse Elevator and will take possession May 1st. It is planned to build additional storage and make other improvements. Geo. Arnold, manager of the Davis Elevator at Denhart will supervise the Corwith plant.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—C. J. Simmons, who has been managing the local soybean processing plant of Cargill, Inc., has accepted a position as manager of the farm service units of General Mills, Inc., here. These units include the Fort Dodge Flour & Feed Co. and the Farmers Feed Mill which General Mills recently purchased from Amund Lyders.

Estherville, Ia.—Grieg & Co. have been ordered to find storage elsewhere for feeds stored in a section of a three-story structure, so that the government can have full use of the structure. The Grieg firm is building an addition to its elevator near the tracks of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad to provide additional warehousing space.—A. G. T.

Belmond, Ia.—Harley McCann suffered critical injuries when a steel beam at the General Mills soybean plant gave way under concrete on which he was standing, recently, causing him to fall from the third to the second floor. A second accident at the plant that same day injured Chris Steinwandt when a concrete buggy tipped over on him, inflicting painful leg injuries.—A. G. T.

St. Ansgar, Ia.—E. L. Dreher, 60, owner and operator of the Dreher Grain & Feed, died April 6 of double pneumonia at Mercy Hospital, Mason City, where he had been for two weeks following a fall down basement stairs at his home here. Mr. Dreher had been engaged in the grain business for many years, having operated elevators at Eldora, Faulkner, Dike, Carpenter, and St. Ansgar.

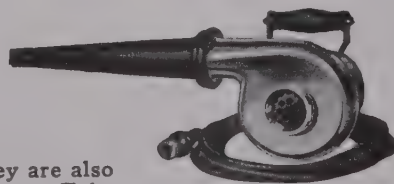
Missouri Valley, Ia.—Frank Henson, 49, employee of the Loveland Elevator, was seriously injured recently when he was caught between a heavy door and the door frame at the elevator. With two other employees, M. J. McKinnon and Chas. Johnson, he was closing a large door which admits rail cars to the structure for unloading, when a strong gust of wind tore the door from their grasp and pinned Henson against the frame. He was removed to Mercy Hospital in Council Bluffs where it was found he had suffered a broken pelvis; fractured hip; and fractured two vertebrae. His condition was reported as serious.

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North English, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Plank, operators of the Plank Feed Store, have been notified their son, Lieut. Robert Plank, was killed in an airplane crash March 19 near Dickinson, Tex.

New Hartford, Ia.—Moore & Good is the new name for the New Hartford Elvtr. Co. M. W. McCann of the company has joined the army and is located in Texas with an anti aircraft replacement unit.

Clinton, Ia.—Seventy-five farmers of this vicinity attended the nutritional education meeting held early this month at the Eagles Club, sponsored by the Continental Grain Co. of Clinton and the Tycen Feed & Livestock Co. of Dougherty. Dr. Herman Nagel of Chicago, feed manufacturer, and Carroll Swanson, Des Moines, president of Feed Institute of Iowa, were the principal speakers. George Cook of Dougherty, presided, and Julius Baer of the Continental Grain Co. gave a short talk. Minerals in animal nutrition were discussed by Dr. Nagel, who mentioned in particular the advancements made in phosphates for feed, urea, which he termed a protein stretcher, manganese, cobalt, boron, zinc carbonate, and iodine. Mr. Swanson discussed relationship of the feed institute to the farmer and stressed the need for farmers to do a "still better job of production this year than last." He emphasized the need of giving animals vitamins. A lunch was served following the program.

KANSAS

Beloit, Kan.—The Dockstader-Thierolf Grain Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is building a concrete warehouse, Chalmers & Borton Const. Co. doing the work.—F. S. R.

Clifton, Kan.—C. E. Wyman, 72, who until recently owned the Wyman Grain & Elvtr. Co. here, was found dead in his bed April 12.—P. J. P.

Ransom, Kan.—Ransom Farmers Union recently installed a 7.5-h.p. Fairbanks Enclosed Motor and Strong-Scott Head Drive of the White Star Co.—Allison.

Garfield, Kan.—The Kansas Grain Co. of Hutchinson, Kan., recently purchased the large elevator owned by W. A. Barger which it has operated and of which George Wheatley is manager.

Wichita, Kan.—Joseph A. Hill, 32, painter, slipped from the scaffold while at work at the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator the morning of April 20 and was killed instantly in an 80-ft. fall.

Russell, Kan.—Gail Preuss has been appointed superintendent of the Russell Milling Co.'s local plant. He formerly was general superintendent of plants in Kansas City, Salina and elsewhere in Kansas.

Haysville, Kan.—Herbert James Peebler, 73, manager of the Haysville Elvtr. & Supply Co. elevator, died March 30 at his home on Route 6 following failing health for several months. He had resigned from his duties as manager of the elevator only the day before.

Concordia, Kan.—Wilmer Bennett, 79, active in business affairs at the Concordia Milling Co. until about three months ago when he suffered an attack of influenza and since that time spent only a part of the day at his office, died of a heart attack at his home April 4. Mr. Bennett started in the milling business as an employee of J. H. Cline in a water-power mill located near the Republican River. In 1906 he, with George Huscher and Claud Curran purchased the business from Mr. Cline, and shortly after Oscar Wasmer entered the firm. Mr. Curran and Mr. Huscher later left the firm and Mr. Bennett and his sons purchased Mr. Wasmer's interest and the Bennett family has since operated the plant. His two sons, Wilmer Bennett, Jr., and John Dale Bennett, and his widow survive him.

Hutchinson, Kan.—W. N. Kelly, vice-president of the William Kelly Milling Co., considers himself especially fortunate when he escaped serious injury in a 15-ft. fall from a moving ladder at Mill "B" recently. Favoring a not entirely healed broken ankle, he managed to land on his sound limb and escaped serious consequences.

MICHIGAN

Homer, Mich.—The Cortright Milling Co. elevator was damaged by high winds on April 11. The loss was small.

Zeeland, Mich.—The John A. Vanden Bosch elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Kinde, Mich.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. has filed for extension of its corporate term to March 25, 1974.

Birmingham, Mich.—The McLellan Feed & Salt Co. store has been purchased by E. W. Osborne, who took possession April 1.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—William Francis, 81, former owner of the Isabella County Farmers grain elevator for over 20 years prior to the purchase of the elevator by Howard Rebwick several years ago, died of a heart attack March 29.

Davison, Mich.—I. J. Berry, who has owned and operated the Burroughs-Berry Elevator for the past 36 years, recently sold the place of business to Charles Wolohan. Mr. Wolohan, who operates a line of nine elevators in Saginaw, Birch Run and surrounding area, will take possession in May.

Lowell, Mich.—Final priorities have been granted for construction of the King Milling Co. building which was destroyed by fire a year ago, and work will go forward at once. Foundation for a modern elevator and flour mill is being laid by the Lamb Construction Co. The A. W. Kirkpatrick Co. will start pouring cement April 26.

Marion, Mich.—Byron Swilr of Mecosta and Ralph Jamison of Cadillac have purchased the Marion Elevator from D. E. Davison, F. D. Elliott and J. S. Blackledge who have owned the elevator since 1936. A. L. Pullman, who has been manager of the business, will remain with the new owners. Mr. Swilr formerly was associated with the McBain Grain Co. at McBain and has had considerable experience in the elevator business.

Millett (Lansing p.o.), Mich.—Jesse T. Bird has retired from the elevator business, selling the Millett Elvtr. & Coal Co. to a corporation with Roy Osborn of Billwood as manager. Mr. Osborn has been manager of the elevator for the past year. Mr. Bird is retiring from the firm because of poor health, after many years in the business, first with his father, the late Dr. M. H. Bird, and later alone.

Bedford, Mich.—The old Bedford mill, erected on the banks of Waubascon Creek more than 95 years ago, is undergoing a program of modernization that will more than double its capacity. Ralph Steen and Bert Spencer, who recently purchased the plant from the heirs of the late A. G. Payette, who owned and operated it for nearly 50 years, are installing new machinery, replacing some that has been used for the past 25 years, and will boost the daily capacity of flour to 75 bbls.

MINNESOTA

Lake Crystal, Minn.—The Joe Baker Feed Mill opened for grinding April 17.

Sandstone, Minn.—Nels Lundorff has enlarged his feed store and added a line of paint, roofing, nails, etc.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Frieze Fuel & Feed Co. has moved its business into its new location in the McCabe Building, which has been remodeled for the purpose.

Olivia, Minn.—J. H. Westcott, of Ashton, S. D., is new manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Dick Empey, who had worked for the company for the past 14 years.

Nielsenville, Minn.—Ole Monreck, 71, who formerly operated a grain elevator here for the Crookston Milling Co. for several years, died recently at a hospital in Crookston after illness of a week.

Kenyon, Minn.—Fire starting from an overheated brooder stove on the second floor of the Charles Rogomee feed store April 8 caused destruction of 330 ten-week-old turkey poults as well as a supply of feed.

Olivia, Minn.—An alfalfa dehydrating plant will be constructed here, to be completed in time for operation next summer, according to plans made by a group of local business men and farmers who recently have organized the Olivia Alfalfa Co. Site for the plant is to be selected.

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Ormsby, Minn.—We have begun erection of a new repair parts building, 28x90 ft., for storage of parts only in conjunction with our farm implement business. A new manlift will be installed in House No. 1 and extensive repairs will be made on House No. 2 to put it in tip-top shape.—Ormsby Farmers Grain Co., Myron S. Syverson, mgr.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

A roof fire at the Minneapolis Milling Co. elevator the night of April 12 did a small amount of damage. The blaze is believed to have started when sparks from a chimney ignited grain dust on the roof.

Directors of Russell-Miller Milling Co. have declared a dividend of \$3 a share on the common stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 24. This brings to \$6 per share the dividends paid stockholders during the fiscal year ending June 30.—P. J. P.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Five employees of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., flaxseed mill were forced to flee a fire which started after a kettle containing 450 gals. of linseed oil sprung a leak and spilled its contents on an oil burner heating the kettle. Damage was slight.

The board of directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce prohibited trading in all contracts for future delivery of barley maturing subsequent to May, 1944. The regulation is effective now and will continue indefinitely because barley futures prices have been at ceilings since Dec. 20. The board felt an emergency exists which justifies the action.

MISSOURI

Carthage, Mo.—J. M. Campbell of the Missouri grain inspection office in St. Louis is serving as deputy inspector here in the absence of W. H. Black, who suffered a paralytic stroke.

Springfield, Mo.—Arthur Ackels recently resigned as superintendent of the Great Bend (Kan.) Milling Co. to become superintendent of the Springfield Flour Mills, a unit of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.

Oran, Mo.—E. P. Colman, Jr., is building an alfalfa mill four miles west of Oran. The mill, first to be built in Scott County, will have a capacity of about 20 tons per day and will be ready for operation about July 1.

Charleston, Mo.—Mrs. Roy L. Williams has started operation of her new alfalfa mill, erected last summer and this past winter south of Watt's Corner. It is a single drum unit, power provided by a 12-cylinder butane engine capable of generating 285 h.p.—P. J. P.

Monroe City, Mo.—Philip Arnoldy has been named manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., to fill the vacancy made by the recent death of James J. Elliott. Mr. Arnoldy will serve for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 1, 1944. He has been employed in the elevator for a number of years.—P. J. P.

Carthage, Mo.—William Harrison Black, 62, grain inspector for the state agricultural department here, died in a local hospital following a stroke of paralysis.—P. J. P.

Eldon, Mo.—W. L. Stone has succeeded Jack M. Ganeis as manager of the M.F.A. Central Co-operative. Mr. Stone formerly was manager of the M.F.A. Exchange at Marshall following five years as manager of the Co-operative's station at Moberly. The M.F.A. Central Co-operative recently moved to the improved and consolidated plant on South Mill St. Mr. Ganeis has been called into military service.

St. Louis, Mo.—Thos. E. Price, Jr., 62, former St. Louis grain broker who was declared of unsound mind in 1926, lost his fight to be released from Fulton State Hospital Apr. 20 when Circuit Judge W. M. Dinwiddie dismissed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus on the grounds he had no jurisdiction. It was contended the action should have been filed in the St. Louis County Probate Court at Clayton, which adjudged Price insane.—P. J. P.

Mexico, Mo.—The local fire department has been called several times during the past month to the scene of the M.F.A. Mill ruins which are still burning following destruction of the plant by fire Mar. 17. The blaze broke out in the grain and remaining framework of the mill April 19, necessitating a call to extinguish the fire. Maurice Maze, manager of the M.F.A. Plant, stated the remaining framework will be razed at once and the debris cleared away.—P. J. P.

Anniston, Mo.—The Samco Mill (Shelby Alfalfa Meal Co.), erected by George U. Shelby, is ready for operation. It is a single drum unit, embodying the latest developments and improvements in mill construction. A 12-cylinder butane engine capable of generating 285 h.p. furnishes the power. Ralph Washrt is superintendent. The building proper is built of steel frame, covered with an asbestos sheet-rock which is claimed to be fireproof. The power unit is connected with an electric generator, but the mill also is connected with the Missouri Utilities Co. highline.—P. J. P.

Bethany, Mo.—The Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been bought from the W. T. Lingle estate by John Hendren, who has taken charge of the business and is continuing operation as the Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co. In the transaction Mr. Hendren acquired ownership of the grain and seed elevator east of the depot as well as the store east of the Gilson Hotel to which latter place he has moved the stock of his own feed store. By the new transaction he now has two elevators, having erected one recently on U. S. 69 in the north part of Bethany. Mr. Hendren will continue operation of his four large trucks and a pickup in the hauling of grain and livestock. Harry Dart will continue at the Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co. Fred Stewart, who has managed the former Lingle business since the death of the owner, is expected to continue with the new owner.

Green City, Mo.—The M. F. A. Mill & Elvtr. building and stock of the M. F. A. Central Co-operative was totally destroyed by fire on April 11.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

J. Juul has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade on April 19 adopted a resolution revising discounts and premiums of basic "freeze" prices for local delivery of feed oats and mixed feed oats and instituting maximum permissible prices on oats testing 40 lbs. or more. Maximums for white and red oats remain unchanged from the schedules adopted Dec. 7, 1943. Basic prices for feed and mixed oats are: No. 1, 83c; No. 2, 82½c; No. 2, 82c; sample, 81½c. Feed oats testing 35 lbs. or more carry 1c premium over the above prices and feed oats and mixed feed oats testing 38 lbs. or more are allowed 2c premium, the latter being the single revision in maximums. New maximums for oats, white, red or mixed, testing 40 lbs. or more are 93c a bushel for No. 1; No. 2, 91c; No. 3, 88½c, No. 4, 87c. A ceiling of 82c is placed on mixed grain with oats predominating, with 1c additional if test weight is 35 lbs. or more and 2c if 38 lbs. or more.

MONTANA

Hinsdale, Mont.—The D. & B. elevator will be completely renovated, Fred Ring, manager, stated. The building will be raised and a new foundation built and grain bins also will be rebuilt.

Nashua, Mont.—The newly organized Farmers Union Grain & Seed Co. of Glasgow is negotiating for purchase of the old Winter-Truesdell-Diercks elevator, Sidney Cotton, chairman of the co-operative board, announced recently. The elevator is now owned by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n. Plans call for moving the building to Glasgow.

NEBRASKA

Elmwood, Neb.—The Elmwood Mills recently installed a new feed grinder, feed mixer and hoist.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention June 8 and 9 at the Hotel Paxton.

Nelson, Neb.—Walter McCutchan has been employed by the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. to assist Mr. Sage, elevator manager.

Diller, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. has installed a new 40-h.p. hammer mill and feed mixer at its elevator. John Huttenmeyer, manager, and August Scheele, assistant, at the elevator, invite the public to call and see the new equipment in operation. Custom grinding and mixing will be a specialty.



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Kearney, Neb.—A carload of alfalfa meal at Railroad and Avenue C caught fire from sparks. The flames were extinguished, however, before much damage resulted.

Central City, Neb.—Newell Cunningham, manager of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. at Enola for the past 14 years, has been promoted to the head office of the company here.

Omaha, Neb.—V. Royce West, former assistant to Pres. Roland Haynes of Omaha University, joined the Pillsbury Flour Co., effective April 16, as director of public relations.

Hemingford, Neb.—Alvin Greenwood of York, Neb., is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, succeeding Ed Gerlach who will go to Sidney, Neb., to manage an elevator.

Wilber, Neb.—The 60-year-old mill located just east of the Burlington road is being razed by Kunc & Dejmil, who purchased it recently. A one-story building will be erected on the site.

Friend, Neb.—The B. C. Christopher Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo., recently purchased the Eldorado (Neb.) Elevator and is moving it here, to replace the elevator that burned recently.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Lincoln Grain Co. has been organized as a corporation, to buy and sell grain. Authorized capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators are C. N. Ogden and Fred M. Smith.

Clarks, Neb.—E. L. Hunscode is now manager of the Farmers Elevator, F. L. West becoming a member of the board of directors, retiring from the position after 25 years as manager.

Valley, Neb.—Chas. T. Coates has resigned his position as sec'y and treasurer of the Valley Feed Yards, Inc., effective May 1, and will retire to his farm. He has been with the company for 25 years.

Leigh, Neb.—John A. Glandt has been made manager of the Leigh Lumber & Coal Co., formerly the Walrath & Sherwood Elevator, succeeding the late J. A. Kibler. Mr. Glandt recently sold his interests in the Leigh Motor Co.

Omaha, Neb.—Grain market representatives from Omaha, Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., met at the Omaha Grain Exchange April 15 with representatives of the O.P.A. to discuss price differentials on rye at the various markets under O.P.A.'s ceiling regulation.

Alda, Neb.—Walter W. Gallup, 60, owner and operator of the Gallup Lumber & Grain Co., and of lumber yards at Cairo, Callaway and Kenesaw, and grain elevator at Kenesaw, died unexpectedly of a heart attack April 13 at his home here. He had been in his usual health the preceding day, attending to his business duties as usual.

Omaha, Neb.—Omaha Grain Exchange firms have been informed by the C.C.C. that arrangements have been made to have 500 to 1,000 cars of Canadian wheat shipped here, to supplement the present feed program. This wheat will be stored in Omaha elevators and distributed to feeders in the Omaha trade territory thru the regular grain channels.

Eldorado (Harvard p.o.), Neb.—The Eldorado Elevator was sold recently and will be moved to Friend. Theo. Holzapple of the Harvard Grain Co. was in charge of the removal of the 25,000 bus. of grain stored in the elevator, the major portion of which was trucked to the elevator at Harvard. The B. C. Christopher Grain Co. purchased the elevator.

Polk, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n recently closed its fiscal year and the auditor's report shows a grain volume of 404,393 bus. with a total volume of business of \$420,952.76, and a net profit of \$24,759.67. A patronage dividend of 2c per bushel was declared and dividend of 6 per cent on the stock was distributed at the annual meeting. Carl Steelquist is the manager.

NEW JERSEY

Englewood, N. J.—The Watson Elvtr. Co. is building a storage annex.

NEW YORK

Owego, N. Y.—F. L. Swenson, formerly with M. F. A. Grain & Feed Co., Kansas City, is the new manager for the feed department of Owego Feed Mills.

Buffalo, N. Y.—K. G. Thur of the Ralston Purina Co. discussed grain transit operations before a meeting of the Buffalo Junior Traffic Club recently.—G. E. T.

Catskill, N. Y.—The historic flour mill built on the shore of the Hudson by Samuel Van Vechten is under new ownership with Horatio C. Barber of New York as president. It was purchased last fall from the Albany Buckwheat Products Corp. and has been renamed the Rip Van Winkle Grist Mill. The plant has been rebuilt and renovated and is ready for operation.

Cobleskill, N. Y.—The Co-operative G.L.F. mill and feed store was destroyed by fire the night of April 3, the loss estimated at more than \$150,000. The fire started in the front of the structure. Ferris Middlemast, manager of the plant, stated the loss included milling machinery and large stocks of fertilizer, feed and seeds used to service approximately 1,200 farmers of the Cobleskill area. The loss is covered by insurance. The two-story frame building, 150 ft. long and 80 ft. wide, was more than 50 years old and formerly was used as a hop storage plant before the G.L.F. acquired it 16 years ago.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Corn Exchange of Buffalo April 14 for the ensuing year: Otto E. Auerbach, of O. E. Auerbach, Inc., president; Joseph F. Lepine, assistant manager of the Buffalo branch of Ralston Purina Co., vice-pres.; Harold W. Bradt, vice-pres. and treas. of the Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., treas.; William E. Maloney, re-elected sec'y; Richard J. Murray, ass't sec'y. Directors elected for the three year term each were: Otto E. Auerbach (re-elected); Geo. W. Beamer, Walter F. Gage; other members of the board are Harold E. Bradt, Ben B. Davis, Frank A. Dirnberger, Joseph F. Lepine, N. B. Macpherson, F. A. McLellan.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Lt. William J. Bradt, of the army air corps, son of Harold E. Bradt, vice-pres. of the Sunset Feed & Grain Co., was killed recently on a routine flight near Franklin, Mass. Lt. Bradt won his wings as a fighter pilot at Napier Field, Ala., on Jan. 7, 1943.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Raymond E. Endress, manager of the Buffalo division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been appointed chairman of the Lower Lakes Grain Com'te, succeeding Elwood L. Chase, named transportation director of W.F.A. Mr. Endress is past president of the Buffalo Corn Exchange. Wayland P. Frost, manager of Eastern States Milling Co., succeeded Mr. Chase on the com'te as feed industry representative.—G. E. T.

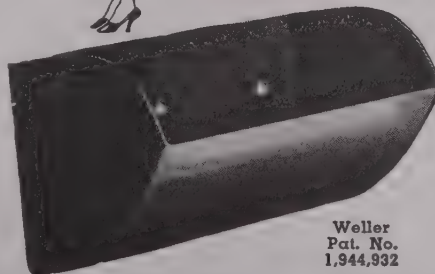
Oswego, N. Y.—The schedule of charges made by the State of New York for services in the operation of the State Grain Elevator have been amended, effective March 15, to read as follows, Guy W. Pinch, commission of Canals and Waterways, announced: "For the movement of any grain on Sundays or legal holidays or for the movement of grain prior to or after the regular schedule of working hours (at present from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) there will be a charge in addition to the established rates for the service rendered of 50 per cent of the house pay roll for the period occupied in performing the service. This charge will be collected by the state. In the event of grain coming into the house the charge shall be collected from the vessel owner. All other charges shall be assessed against the owner of the grain."

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks, N. D.—The North Dakota State Mill & Elevator made a net profit of \$374,185 in 1943.

Pisek, N. D.—The Pisek Farmers Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Surrey, N. D.—E. H. Ray has sold the E. H. Ray Elevator and business to C. S. Opland and the latter's son, Floyd V. Opland of Minot, N. D. The new owners have taken charge and will operate the business as the Surrey Grain Co. C. S. Opland, who has had many years' experience in the grain business, will manage the elevator. They also own and operate an elevator at Rangeley. Mr. Ray had operated the elevator since 1908.



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Bottineau, N. D.—The feed and seed department of the Co-operative Creamery has moved to quarters in the warehouse building. E. W. McLachlan is in charge of the department.

Fargo, N. D.—New members recently enrolled in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota include the following: Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Gackle, Gackle; Cando Grain Co., Cando; Wyndmere Farmers Grain & Fuel Co., Wyndmere; Clifton Grain Co., Martin; Hope Grain Co., Hope; Wimbledon Farmers Elevator, Wimbledon; Midway Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Co., Wolseth, N. D.

OHIO

Cleveland, O.—The Johnston & Jennings Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

New Bremen, O.—A hay barn and its contents at the rear of Doc Dull's Model Milling Co. elevator were destroyed by fire recently.

Bowling Green, O.—The D. & M. Feed Store has opened for business in the old Reider mill building. Elmer Digby of this city and Septimus Mawer of Weston, the owners, have had many years' experience in the feed business.

Beaverdam, O.—O. E. Bowers, who resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. at Bluffton, O., is new manager of the local Farmers Elvtr. Co. He had been manager of the Bluffton elevator for the past 15 years. He fills the vacancy here caused by the recent death of I. M. Jennings.

Toledo, O.—The employees of Kasco Mill, Inc., have offered a \$10 prize for a name for their house publication, Kas-Co-Worker, published monthly. The mill publication is a newsy, interesting presentation of happenings at the plant, with cartoons and quips. Special attention is given the mill's bowling clubs and detailed reports of scores, membership, team standings, etc., along with pictures, are presented.

Dunbridge, O.—The main building of the Central Mills, Inc., was destroyed by fire April 10, sparks from the blaze setting fire to the home and barn of Don Merrick, the manager, some distance away. Mr. Merrick estimated the loss at the plant at over \$22,000; to the house and barn about \$400. The blaze is believed to have started from spontaneous combustion. The mill's warehouse and engine room were saved.

Tiffin, O.—The largest of the three elevators of the Tiffin Co-operative burned Apr. 16 with 3,000 bus. wheat, 500 bus. corn and a large quantity of stock feed. Loss, \$50,000, was partially covered by insurance. Clarence Fry, manager, stated. New corn grinding equipment that arrived several days before was to have been installed the day following the fire. Instead, employees were starting salvage operations at the plant. The new machinery is in storage at the company's B. & O. elevator. Officials stated the fire wiped out their stock feed mixing and grinding business completely. They were unable to forecast immediate plans.

Attica, O.—The Attica Farmers Exchange, formerly Heabler & Heabler's Elevator, which was purchased by Snyder Bros. of Medina several months ago and has been in process of rebuilding, opened for business this month. While the machinery has not yet been installed, the elevator is in a position to sell fertilizer and ready mixed feeds and supplements, pending the installation of the grinding and mixing machinery. The mill, when completed, will be one of the most modern in this part of the country. Henry Schafer, with many years of feed, farm and livestock experience, is manager of the new exchange.

OKLAHOMA

Enid, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers will hold a convention here May 18 and 19.

Enid, Okla.—The Southwestern Terminal Elvtr. Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Cherokee, Okla.—A 15,000-bu. elevator has been moved here from Knowles and is being set up here by Cherokee Mills, to be used for grain storage. The feed mill and mixing equipment is being installed in one of the plant's present buildings, to be used for custom grinding and mixing. D. A. Mock, manager stated.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Connell, Wash.—The Connell Grain Growers, Inc., has had its charter amended, reducing capital to \$60,000.

Monmouth, Ore.—The Co-operative Warehouse sustained a fire loss on April 5, caused by a slipping V-Belt on the elevator drive.

Soda Springs, Ida.—The Walton Coal & Feed Store was damaged by fire recently when a partition was ignited from an overheated stove.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Don Hurlbert, formerly chief clerk of the Kittitas County A.A.A., is new manager of the Feeders Mill & Supply Co. here, succeeding Dee Jeffries, who becomes field man for the company.

Green Point, Ore.—The Boguslaski Feed Store recently was purchased by Carlos Johnson, operator of Johnson's Market and Seed and Feed Store. The new owner has taken possession and will operate both feed stores.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Glen Bayne, manager of the Preston-Shaffer Milling Co.'s Pendleton mill for the past five years and recently promoted to the executive staff here, is in general charge of production for all four mills of the company, located in Waitsburg, Freewater, Athena and Pendleton.

Lacrosse, Wash.—Frank Schreck of Walla Walla is new manager of the Lacrosse Grain Growers, Inc., taking over his duties there April 1. Mr. Schrecks has had many years' experience in the grain business, for the past year and a half being with the Preston-Shaffer Milling Co. in Walla Walla.

The Dalles, Ore.—The Kerr-Gifford Co. is installing a new feed mill in the old mint building on East Second St. The plant will be electrically operated and is being equipped with grinding and mixing machinery. A new roadway is being built to the building, the latter also having undergone extensive repairs and remodeling.

Silverton, Ore.—The Valley Farmers Co-op. Oil Co., under the direction of John Becker, general manager, has assumed control of the Conrad Feed & Seed Co., purchased recently. Herbert Jones will be manager of the mill and feed warehouse and M. J. Martin will manage the retail store. Both men have been with the Conrad company for several years.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lancaster, Pa.—H. C. Knandel, sec'y of the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, on March 1 tendered his resignation, due to a change in his plans which will take him out of the state for an indefinite period of time. All matters pertaining to the association work are being handled from the office of the president, Horace Menchey, p.o. box 854, Lancaster, until a successor is appointed.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Ahnberg, S. D.—The Ahnberg Elevator is being razed and the lumber will be used elsewhere.

Ferney, S. D.—B. O. Monson of Pierpont is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Andover, S. D.—Clarence Stine is new manager of the South Dakota Wheat Growers elevator. He has moved his family here from Verdon.

Arlington, S. D.—Max Rovig of Volga, well known in baseball circles as a former catcher in South Dakota, has accepted a position with the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son elevator.

Beresford, S. D.—A new head drive was installed in the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, the Hartung Const. Co. doing the work. Willis Nelson, manager, stated the new equipment will speed up grain handling considerably.

Arlington, S. D.—Adam Royhl, 86, who founded the Royhl Elvtr. Co. in 1892, owning four elevators; served as state senator for two terms, 1903 and 1905; was prominent in banking and civic circles, died April 18 after an illness of eight weeks.

Ipswich, S. D.—Howard Samp, manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator for several years, has been inducted into the armed forces. C. L. Snell is the new manager, coming here from Frederick, S. D., where he managed an elevator for the company.

Trent, S. D.—Lester Bates resigned his position as manager of the Quaker Oats Elevator here and with Mrs. Bates re-opened the cafe. Gus Jungemann has been made manager of the elevator.

SOUTHEAST

Cheraw, S. C.—The Carolina Feed Mills, branch of the Southern Flour Mills of Albemarle, N. C., suffered \$75,000 loss by fire in March.

Orangeburg, S. C.—The Fairey Milling Co. suffered water damage when the dead clay bank behind the building recently caved in, completely closing up the drainage ditch and causing the accumulated water of heavy rains to seep into the storage room at the back of the building. Fortunately most of the bags of feed had been placed on platforms but several bags of corn were soaked. The most serious damage was that to the mechanical equipment in the basement. The landslide delayed operations at the plant for a few days while water was pumped out and mud dug out.

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TEXAS

Hamilton, Tex.—The family of Henry Wieser of the Hamilton Mill & Elevator Co., has been notified that he is a prisoner of war in Germany after having been reported missing in action over France during a raid the latter part of January.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. sustained fire damage to the cleaning house and corn meal plant the night of April 13. Only the excellent fire doors prevented the flames from spreading to other parts of the mill. Operation at the mill was suspended for three or four days.

Houston, Tex.—E. J. Block has opened business, operating as E. J. Block & Co., and handling grain, grain products, millfeeds and proteins. He has been general manager of Felix Meyer & Co. for the past 15 years, and prior to that was with the Josey-Miller Co., Beaumont, Tex.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Texas farmers have been averaging \$1.28 per bu. for corn, whereas the Texas ceiling to the farmers on No. 2 yellow corn in South Texas is \$1.25½ per bu. Thus the farmers received more than the ceiling for corn.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Booker, Tex.—Work has started on a new annex for grain storage at the Lemon Grain Co. The addition will be of wood construction, iron clad, to increase the capacity to 30,000 bus. Harry Cumins of Enid, Okla., is supervisor of construction. Joe Guy, firm manager, says the job will be completed in 60 days.—Buck Holman.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Members are urged to send their suggestions and desires pertaining to the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n's annual convention program to the sec'y. Efforts are being made to formulate one of the most interesting and informative programs ever presented. Speeches, if any, will be brief. Let's hear from YOU.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Fort Worth, Tex.—K. K. Smith recently was elected president of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange for the coming year. Other officers named were: A. A. Hart, vice-pres.; W. P. Bomar, re-appointed treasurer; E. B. Wooten, sec'y since 1908, renamed; directors: W. O. Brackett, W. P. Bomar, M. C. Rall, Jack N. Greenman, G. E. Cranz.

Dallas, Tex.—O. J. Stevens, for the past several years identified with the Uhlmann Grain Co. at Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed to a position with the O.P.A. regional office here, in charge of grain and feed interpretations and administration, for a six state area. Mr. Uhlmann returned to the Uhlmann Grain Co. last year after having been granted a leave of absence from his duties with the company to take charge of a federal agency.

Amarillo, Tex.—The com'ite appointed by the directors and local members of the Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n to make arrangements for the ass'n annual convention reported it has been unable to get suitable accommodations in Amarillo, Plainview or Lubbock, and recommended that no convention be held this year on account of crowded conditions. It looks as if we cannot have a convention this year, accordingly. However, if there is any change members will be advised. The present officers and directors will continue to serve until we have a convention and election of new officers.—H. C. Adams, sec'y.

Carrollton, Tex.—We are building a 45,000-bu. bulk storage elevator in addition to our present plant. It will be equipped with two high-speed legs with a combined capacity of 9,000 bus. per hour. We anticipate having it ready for use by June 1, which is about the time our harvest is really getting started.—Blanton Grain Co., W. H. Blanton.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Cassidy Feed Mills, Richardson; Coryell County Cotton Oil Mill, Gatesville; Jackson County Cotton Oil Co., Ganado; Jeffus Grain Co., Plainview; O. H. Morris Grain Co., Lamesa; Pioneer Flour Mills, San Antonio; Southwest Grain Co. (Box 31), Plainview; Wichita Falls Cotton Oil Co., Wichita Falls; Wood County Cotton Oil Co., Mineola, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

WISCONSIN

Jefferson, Wis.—The Rindfleisch Hatchery will build a feed mill.

Juneau, Wis.—The Becker Seed & Feed Store is installing a new hammer mill with 50-h.p. motor.

Port Washington, Wis.—The Schumacher Flour & Feed mill has been sold by Frank Schumacher, son of the founder of the plant in 1886, to Frank Blank of Grafton.

Hartford, Wis.—Adam Stark has sold his feed mill to Charles Birkhauser of Menomonee Falls. He had operated the plant for the past 24 years.

Orfordville, Wis.—The Union Co-op. is planning to construct a new feed mill, and equip the plant with new grinding machinery. It formerly operated a feed plant in the old creamery building.

Mindora, Wis.—John L. Larson, manager of the Larson Feed Mill, has purchased the mill property and water rights from the Holmen Co-operative Co. Mr. Larson succeeded A. Grams & Son as manager of the mill in October, 1942.

Mayville, Wis.—Charles Mann, who operated a feed mill and grain business here for many years, a former mayor of Mayville and chairman of the Dodge County Board of Supervisors, died April 3 following several days' illness.—J. A. P.

Waunakee, Wis.—H. Salverson is manager of the feed and coal business recently purchased by the Dane County Farm Co-op. Supply from C. J. Schmidt. Mike Karls, who has been employed at the plant for many years, will continue to work for the new owners.

Marshfield, Wis.—Harry Ebbe, Marshfield, and George Klemme, Stratford, have purchased the Brickheimer & Thorn feed and coal business, taking possession April 1, and are operating the new partnership as Ebbe & Klemme Farm Service. Mr. Ebbe will be active manager of the firm and Mr. Klemme will continue to operate the Klemme Feed House at Stratford.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange recently appointed E. H. Hiemke, A. E. Bush, H. H. Hicks, G. W. Kruse and A. L. Johnstone as com'ite for Supervision of Grain Inspection & Weighing; Walter Fitzgerald, Charles A. Krause, Sr., D. G. Sheehan, Chris Kurth, Jr., O. R. Sickert, Chas. H. Jens and H. M. Stratton as com'ite on Grain.

John Stratton, Stratton Grain Co., recently appointed to the Wisconsin Aeronautics Advisory Board by Gov. Walter J. Goodland, has been named a member of the board's "Private Aviation" com'ite. The board serves as advisor to the governor, state planning board and public service commission, in matters pertaining to airport development, routes, and other similar aeronautical problems.

Late Encouragement for Soybean Growers

To encourage increased soybean production, growers of beans are promised a priority under which they will be able to get meal in return for their 1944-45 beans. Growers have shown much dissatisfaction over their inability to get sufficient meal for their livestock needs. While this assurance of soybean meal to growers is a step in the right direction, it is two years late. In the past weeks there has been a definite easing in the tight oil meal supply situation.

Offerings by crushers have been increased because of a drying up in government buying of soy flour. It is reported that warehouses are filled with soy flour and no vessel space for shipment abroad is being made available. The beans crushed during the period from Oct. 1, 1943, to January, 1944, were approximately 44,000,000 bus. compared with 37,000,000 in the same period a year previous; however, the yield of oil for each bushel of soybeans crushed was only 8.5 pounds, compared with 9.1 pounds from October, 1942, to January, 1943.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Detoxified Cottonseed Meal for Hogs

By W. E. SEWELL, Ala. Ag. Exp. Sta.

The free gossypol contents of cottonseed meals from 16 mills ranged from 0.055 to 0.252%, the bound gossypol contents from 0.627 to 1.041%. Experiments with rats, chicks and hogs showed that the toxicity of these meals was due to the free gossypol they contained. The meal containing the least amount of free gossypol proved toxic to hogs when fed at a level of 25% of the ration.

The meal that contained the largest amount killed 6 of the 8 hogs when fed in the combined form, but showed no toxicity after the free gossypol was eliminated. Oil-mill and laboratory studies showed that the application of moisture and heat to cottonseed meals or meal reduces the amount of free gossypol they contain in proportion to the amount of heat, length of time the heat is applied and moisture content of the meals or meal.

Free gossypol was practically eliminated from meals and meals by treatment to a temperature above 100° with moisture content of 35-45%. Cottonseed meal containing little or no free gossypol was prepared by boiling meal 30 min. in approximately 2.5 times its weight of water and leaving it in the container until cool. Meal treated in this manner compared favorably with peanut meal as a protein supplement to corn for hogs at a level of 25% of the ration.

The field chopper is being used more and more in Nebraska in harvesting alfalfa hay. Nearly three times as much chopped hay can be stored in a given space as bulky hay, but it must be drier than bulk hay.



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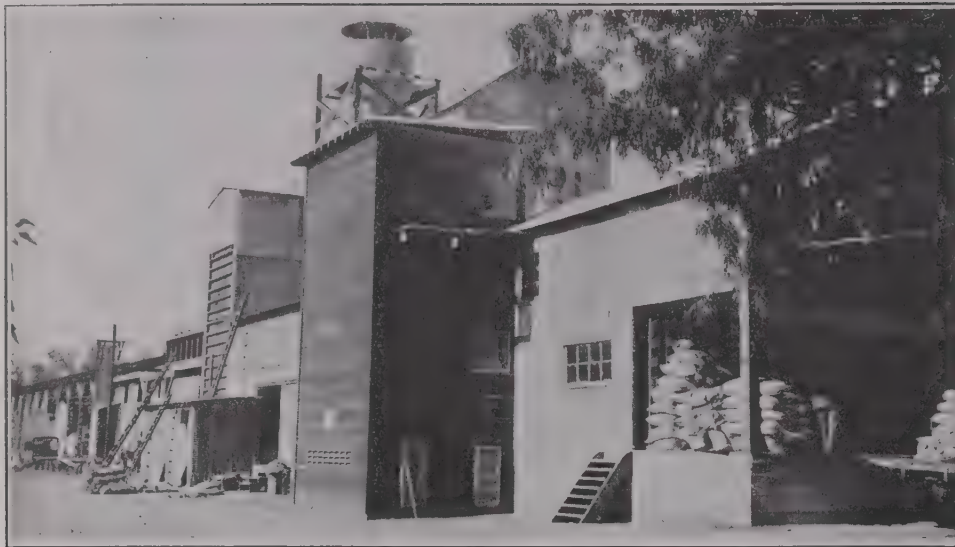
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Alfalfa Feed Plant of Philip R. Park, Inc., at Fontana, Cal.

A California Feed Mill

Favorable climatic conditions for the growth of aquatic plants along the California coast have covered many square miles of the sea bottom with iodine bearing kelp. The waters are teeming with fish, that are not esteemed for human food, but make a meal excellent for poultry.

Already well established at San Pedro in the manufacture of feeds using dehydrated kelp and fish extract, among other valuable ingredients, Philip R. Park, Inc., recently placed in operation the plant shown in the engraving herewith for the manufacture of a new specialty having the trade name B-Alfa-G.

As a nucleus for the new plant the firm purchased the grain elevator and hay sheds of the Fontana Farm Co-operative, at Fontana, Calif., seen in the rear, erected storage tanks and built housing for processing equipment. The assembly line plan was followed, the hay coming in at the far end and the filled sacks going from the shipping platform in the foreground.

Alfalfa is received in bales conveyed to grinding mills and blown to a cupola, from which it is dropped to batch mixers for the addition of concentrated fish extract and some kelp. The product goes to packer scales and into paper bags.

Besides the alfalfa meal, fish extract and kelp, the product contains cane molasses, vitamin A and D feeding oil and activated ergosterol. It is a supplementary feed.

"The power to tax is the power to destroy."—Chief Justice Marshall.

The Latest Objection to Ceiling Prices

O.P.A. INSPECTOR: Are you maintaining Ceiling Prices?

BUTCHER: Yes! But I do not see how it will help our war effort. As you see, I have pasted our retail prices on the ceiling, altho few of our customers can read the list so far away. My old step ladder is so weak I fear to let anyone use it.

Trial of the anti-trust suit by the government against the Millers National Federation has been postponed to May 29.

Oil Seeds in Grain Screenings

Examination of the refuse screenings from cereal grains, shipped from the Lakehead in the second quarter of the 1942-43 crop year, showed that they contained an average of 49 percent of weed seeds, having an oil content of 14.6 percent. The principal oil-bearing seeds in these screenings were: wild mustard, 8.8%; stinkweed, 2.9%; broken flax, 2.4%; hare's ear mustard, 1.6%; and tumbling mustard, 0.9%. The amounts of total seeds and of individual species varied widely in different shipments.

During the same period, refuse screenings from flax contained an average of 75 percent of weed seeds and other small heavy material having an oil content of 21.4 percent. The principal oil-bearing materials were: broken flax, 13.8%; wild mustard, 11.7%; stinkweed, 9.4%; hare's ear mustard, 5.0%; and tumbling mustard, 2.8%.

Grain Shipping Books

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2.25 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Order 3SN. Single copy 75 cts.; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¾ inches, weight 11 ozs. Order 89SWC. Single copy \$1.00; three copies \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.85, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¾x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.75 plus postage.

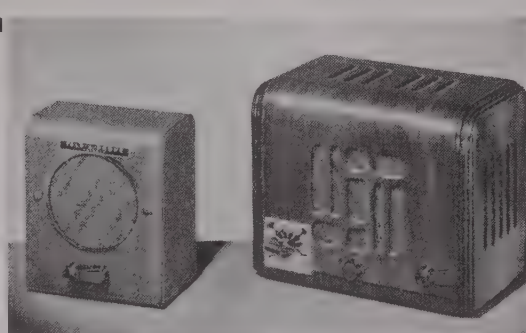
Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each shipment on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¾x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¾ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.45, plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold. Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¾x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

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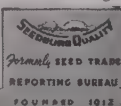
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CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS**

Twenty-five Years with Kasco

A quarter of a century is a long time to be with any company, with the exception perhaps of members of the Kieser family. The Kiesers have been in commercial feed manufacturing since 1884. It's in the blood, and Ernest H. Kieser, Vice Pres. and Sales Manager of Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, O., is no exception. He's been with Kasco for 25 years this month and feels he's just got started.

The original company, known as Kieser & Sons Co., got its start at Haverstraw, N. Y. The name "Kasco" was later coined from the capital letters of the original company name.

The first old brick mill at Haverstraw was equipped with machinery operated by water power. Shipments were made up and down the Hudson River to feeders and retailers. And in addition feed was supplied to hundreds of horses used in the brick industry, of which Haverstraw was a center.

In 1900 the company constructed a new mill and enlarged the scope of its business. Then in 1914 a plant was purchased at Waverly, N. Y., and still later, in 1920, a mill was started at Toledo.

The Toledo company and the New York company, although separate corporations, retain close working relationship. They manufacture the same line of feeds, participate jointly in advertising, and maintain the Kasco Research Laboratory cooperatively.

As sales manager of the Toledo company, E. H. Kieser, grandson of the founder, reviews the past quarter century with considerable satisfaction, not only as regards the prog-



Ernest H. Kieser, Vice-Pres. and Sales Manager, Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, O.

ress of Kasco, but as concerns the development of the feed industry generally.

"I am very optimistic about the future of the feed business," says Mr. Kieser, "in spite of our present manifold supply difficulties. . . . And, I might add, in spite of accelerated government regulation of every phase of business activity. The original objective of many of these regulations was a sincere desire to control inflation. But the disorder which has been produced in

regular channels of trade has in some instances been far worse than the evils of inflation. Soon there will be a return to normalcy, for the American people will stand just so much regimentation and no more.

"The American farmer is becoming increasingly mixed-feed minded. This was true of the years just preceding Pearl Harbor, and his dependency on high potency feeds for wartime production has definitely sold him on commercial feeds as a good investment. The future looks bright indeed."

From Abroad

Two shiploads of barley from Argentina will be unloaded at a Gulf port and sold from there by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

When Buenos Aires resumed trading in grain futures Apr. 19 the September deliveries were quoted in United States funds as follows: Oats, 32c; rye, 51c; barley, 47½c.

India's wheat acreage for the current harvest is now placed at 33,275,000 acres, an increase of nearly one million acres over the first estimate. Trade reports indicate the crop will be about 10% less than last year's.

Chile's rice harvest of February and March is expected to reach 110,000 tons of paddy rice, from which 70,000 tons of milled rice will be obtained. Of this, 42,000 tons are to be reserved for Chile's needs, leaving 28,000 tons for export. Ten years ago Chile produced very little rice.

Argentina is now harvesting a corn crop estimated officially at 358,247,000 bushels, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This compares with last year's crop of only 76,499,000 bushels and with the average of 306,557,000 bushels annually for the five years ended with the 1941-42 crop. The Argentina corn carryover on April 1, the beginning of the 1944-45 marketing season, was about 5,000,000 bushels, one of the lowest on record.

The British Ministry of Food is erecting 16 drying plants and grain elevators, to cope with the introduction of the American combine-harvester. Each drying plant will have a storage capacity of about 166,000 bus. and a drying capacity of 330 bus. per hour when drying wheat from 22% to 16% moisture. The machinery and drying equipment is housed in a central working tower built of brick, 80 feet high and 30 feet square. The central tower is flanked by two wings, each composed of 12 reinforced concrete storage bins.



Feed Mill, Elevator and Warehouse of Kasco Mills at Toledo, O.

The New Markets for Grain Broadcast

BY BENSON

In the first of its new series of programs of "Your America," the Union Pacific Railroad saluted the grain industry April 22 over 46 radio stations of the National Broadcasting Co. The broadcast originated in Omaha through WOW.

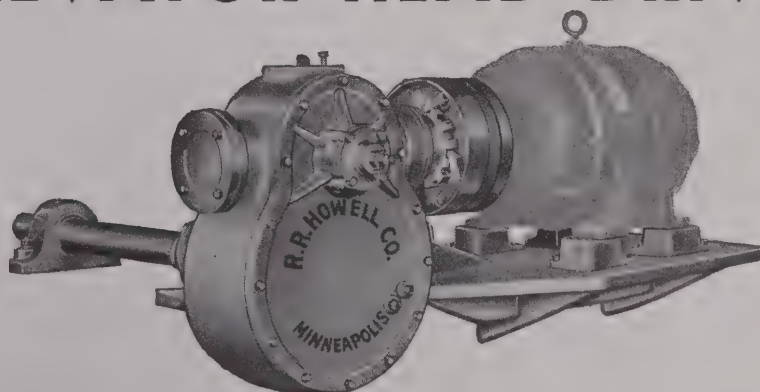
J. L. Welsh of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. and president of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, addressed the nation-wide audience on the program on behalf of the association.

Mr. Welsh emphasized the importance of grain today as well as in peacetime, calling attention to the many new uses for grain. Alcohol, rubber, plastics, dry ice and smokeless powder were among examples given. However, the extraction of these products from grain does not lower its value as an animal food.

The grain executive attributed the success of the industry to "the initiative and determination of our pioneers."

The first transcontinental railroad opened up the great grain fields of the west, he said. "Ever since those early days the Union Pacific has been a friendly and constructive partner to the men of the grain industry, and it is an honor on behalf of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n to congratulate Union Pacific in its 75th anniversary year."

ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVES



HOWELL and CLOG-WINTER Elevator Head Drives have stood the test of time and their superiority is recognized throughout the trade. They are the ORIGINAL and ONLY Direct Connected Geared Head Drive on the market. Over 4,000 are in use today, more than all other makes combined. There's a reason. Production will be limited this year, so get your order in early to insure delivery in time for the new crop.

Write us for details, prices, and names of users near you.

R. R. HOWELL COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Patents Granted

2,338,962. Elevator. Samuel Olson, Chicago, Ill. The head wheel has a notched control wheel adjacent with notches that tip the carriers attached to the chain.

2,342,528. Grain Storage Bin. Archie L. Carbaugh, Aitch, Pa. Several bins are grouped about a central shaft containing a leg. From the boot loading chutes extend radially.

2,333,089. Grain Drier. Geo. J. Burkhardt, Riverdale, Md. Air is blown thru a perforated metal bottom of the grain bin, a radiator in the upper part of the bin heating the grain and air.

2,339,654. Insect Exterminator. Franklin S. Smith, New Haven, Conn. The stream of the product is flowed thru a zone of treatment, where mechanical violence and physical shock inflicts lethal trauma on all of the insect life.

2,340,456. Attrition Mill. Clarence F. Dinley, Detroit, assignor to Detroit Rex Products Co. Smooth rolls for flaking soybeans are rotated in opposite directions while the beans are pushed down between the rolls by a packing member.

2,333,332. Grain Distributor. Ray A. Patterson, San Diego, Cal. A spout from the elevator head discharges into an inclined chamber having a multiplicity of outlets, all but one of which may be closed by valve controlled by rope and pulley.

2,342,038. Automatic Conveyor. Nelson L. Davis, Chicago, assignor to Link Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. Sliding along are buckets having bottom discharge openings normally closed, and either opened or kept closed on reaching the discharge station.

2,340,063 (no cut). Poultry Feed. Bernard V. Lamb, Hayward, Cal. A poultry conditioner consisting of a feed material assimilatable by poultry and containing about .02% of a sulfonated hydrocarbon wetting agent which is stable in dilute water solution between pH 4.5 and pH 9.5.

2,336,407. Control for Scales. Elbert J. Lynch, St. Johnsbury, Vt., assignor to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill. An operating member of the scale mechanism is immobilized by a pivoted locking member having a cam and detent, the detent being operated by a spring and electromagnet.

2,340,531. Automatic Weighing Machine. Stanley R. Howard, Milton, assignor to Pneumatic Scale Co., Quincy, Mass. A trip lever connected

with the scale beam cuts off the flow when a predetermined weight is reached. A stop limits the size of the stream, the stop being automatically adjustable to speed up or slow down the operation.

2,333,247. Hammer Mill Discharge. Harry H. Harris, Palo Alto, and Julien A. Bried, Berkeley, assignors to Enterprise Engine & Foundry Co., San Francisco, Cal. The vertical mill has an exterior casing to receive material passing thru the screen; and as the material drops it is subjected to air suction separating the fine from the coarse particles to be reground.

2,339,738. Insect Exterminator. Kurt H. Conley, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. A casing has an inlet opening at the top, a rotor rotatably mounted in said casing and including a body portion generally semi-pseudospherical in shape and having an imperforate surface, and an outwardly extending annular flange mounted upon the top of said rotor and forming a construction in said inlet opening.

2,339,737. Insect Exterminator. Geo. T. Hulse, New Haven, Conn., assignor to Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. The product is treated in a rotor comprising, in combination, an upper plate having a central opening formed therein, a lower plate, a hub secured to lower plate and extending therefrom toward opening in upper plate, and a plurality of impactors disposed between plates and secured thereto, said impactors being out of alignment radially of plates so as to provide a plurality of tortuous paths thru the space between plates.

2,340,303. Magnetic Separator. Wm. Byrd, Jr., assignor to Richmond Mfg. Co., Lockport, N. Y. A permanent magnetic separator, comprising a holder, a permanent magnet block having ends of opposite polarity arranged in holder, pole pieces arranged in holder at the opposite polarized ends of magnet block and formed to provide a magnetic gap, a composite face plate for holder and adapted to arrest magnetic materials drawn into contact therewith by the magnetic field of magnet and pole pieces. Means for separating composite face plate from the intensified field of magnet to permit the ready release of magnetic materials.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Gooch Milling Co. has brought suit against the O. A. Cooper Co., of Humboldt for \$10,000 damages, alleging infringement of trade-mark on printed cloth flour sack. Defense is that the claims are too broad.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, having the duty of distributing United States food and materials to the needy in foreign countries, now has a staff in Washington of 350 and expects to have 1,200 employees in this work.

Receiving Books

For Grain Buyers

Farmer's Deliveries. A convenient form for recording loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Two hundred pages of linen ledger paper, ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 loads. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Weight 2½ lbs. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. Order Form 321. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight 5 lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.40, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of farmers' grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.80, plus postage.

Duplicating Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of loads received from farmers. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the inside half with carbon between. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Weight 4½ lbs. Order Form 66. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

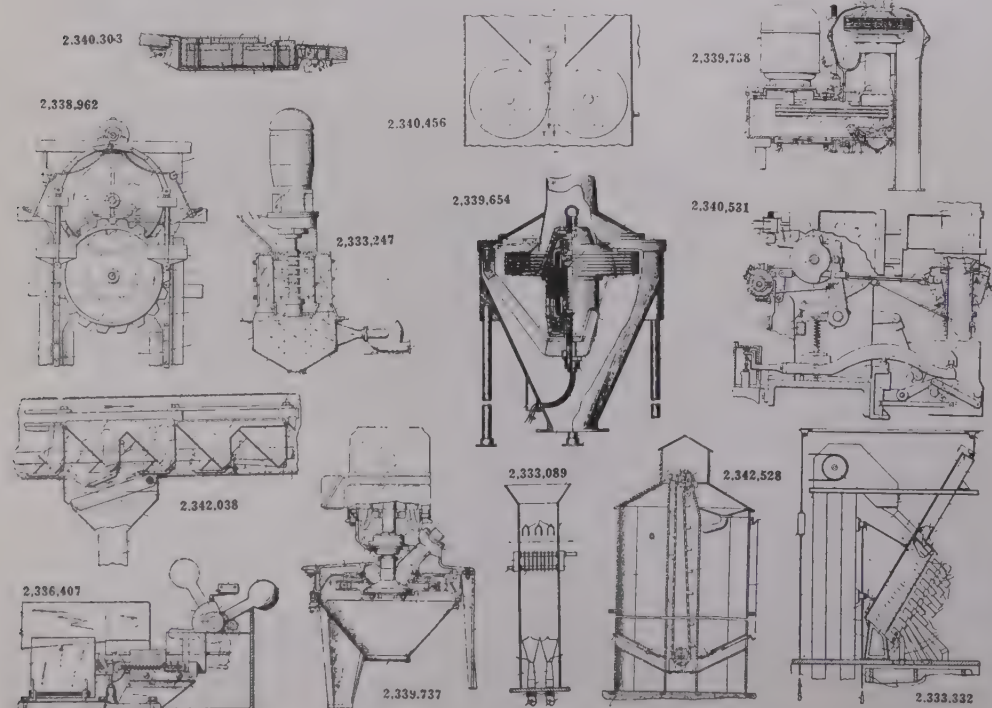
Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form 43. Price \$3.30, plus postage.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Tom Thumb Popcorn

In the library of Congress is an old Chinese book written in 1590 describing a grain that pops; and the American Indians had popcorn before the white man arrived.

Despite its cultivation in America for centuries there are practically only two kinds of popcorn. Rice is the beaked kernel sort; and pearl is the type with a smooth kernel. Rice is the more common.

White hullless is the most popular white variety. It has shoe-peg kernels.

Tom Thumb is a name applied to several distinctly different small eared types. Tom Thumb suckers profusely and each stalk bears several ears so that the yield is large but the crop is very difficult to harvest.

There are several kinds of red and purple popcorn, according to the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. In general these are merely color variations of some standard variety. The red color of corn is carried either in the pericarp or in the aleurone (the outer coat of the endosperm just beneath the hull) while the purple color, called blue or black in some varieties, is carried only in the aleurone.

Red and blue popcorns are white after they are popped.

CRIBS for popcorn are designed to facilitate rapid and uniform drying. They are narrower than ordinary cribs and built to prevent rain from beating in. Cribs 3 to 4 ft. wide can be expected to provide sufficient ventilation. If wider cribs are used partitions or airways should be built down the middle.

SHELLING of popcorn should not be done until it is at the correct moisture content, because the excess cob chaff which adheres to the kernel when shelled too moist is very objectionable.

Contrary to popular opinion popcorn does not lose its popping expansion with age, but only thru loss of moisture, or by insect or rodent damage or perhaps by mold if kept too damp. Corn properly stored thru a 14-year period was found to have deteriorated only slightly in popping expansion. Excess soft starch with a resulting poor popping expansion is commonly caused by immaturity.

"Keep This Plant Clean" is the injunction on a small poster sent out by Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau and showing a striking picture of ruin wrought by the recent dust explosion in a North Kansas City mill.

Planting 3, 4 and 5 Seeds Per Hill

Various rates of planting of one variety, Ohio Hybrid M15, on a fertile Ohio soil showed that three kernels to the hill produced ears averaging 0.61 pound and a yield of 89 bus. to the acre. In the same field, planting four kernels to the hill produced ears averaging 0.54 pound and a yield of 101 bus. Planting five kernels to the hill resulted in an average weight per ear of 0.48 pound, but the yield went up to 107 bus. an acre. The yields were figured on a basis of 15½ per cent moisture. The quality of the grain was the same at all rates of planting except for a slightly greater moisture content in the corn grown at the heavier planting rates.

Analyzing their results, the agronomists who made these experiments commented that farmers getting yields as high as 89 bus. an acre might not question the rightness of a 3- or 4-seed rate of planting, yet "five seeds to the hill with hills 42 inches apart each way, or one seed every 8 inches in drilled corn, is not too thick for top production on 80- to 100-bu. land." They also concluded that land at the 60- to 80-bu. level of fertility in northern Ohio would be most efficient if four seeds were planted to the hill; 40- to 60-bu. land if the three-seed rate were used.

The investigators say different rates of planting are probably advisable in other sections. For example, in southern Ohio large late hybrid corn will yield best on 50- to 75-bu. land if three viable seeds are planted per hill.

The advantages of heavier planting are summarized by the agronomists as: Higher yields in normal and good years, more plant residue to plow under, better weed control, and partial insurance against loss of stand thru poor germination and other causes. They also recognize certain disadvantages: Too heavy stands in case of drouth, more nubbins, more labor per bushel in hand harvesting, a little later maturity, more danger of stalk breakage.—Agr. Research Adm.

Altho the dairy industry is now the most heavily subsidized of all farm groups, John Brandt, pres. of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, said farmers "want to help themselves. We do not want gratuities. We do not want paternalism. We already know the disadvantages of government control with its heavy hand on our shoulder."

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They help you to prove your claims and hasten your returns.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 machine perforated originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions, a summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

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327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.



Ears of Red Tom Thumb Popcorn.

Field Seeds

Springfield, Ore.—The Madgen Feed & Seed Store burned Mar. 26, with \$15,000 loss.

Langdon, N. D.—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Crawford have opened a seed store in their mill building.

Blackfoot, Idaho.—The Johnson Seed Co. recently sustained a small loss by windstorm damage to building and equipment.

Newton, Ia.—The Newton Seed Store has already treated 20,000 bus. of seed oats this spring and will treat 30,000 bus. more.

Waterloo, Neb.—Edward Scheidt, for many years agricultural agent in Douglas County, has become production manager for the J. C. Robinson Seed Co.

Reedley, Cal.—Hugo G. Holtzen has taken over the management of the Reedley Feed & Seed Store, the former manager, Lester L. Pierce, going into a similar business at Van Nuys.

Elevator operators in the Northwest are urged to clean and treat seed for growers of flaxseed as the yields will be increased 20 to 40 per cent, and the requirements of the linseed oil mills exceed the probable production.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Tennessee growers of crimson clover are urged by H. E. Hendricks, extension agronomist, to harvest every possible acre for seed, as crimson clover must be used as a substitute for the decreased supplies of vetch from the North.—P. J. P.

Chicago, Ill.—To handle reception and entertainment at the June convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n a local committee has been appointed with Lloyd Brown as chairman. Entertainment of the ladies will be arranged by a committee headed by Mrs. Gager Vaughan, with Mrs. Elmer Sexauer as ladies honorary chairman.

Sunflowers will be planted in many sections of Piatt County, Ill., by farmers agreeing to supply seed for testing by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Ezra Levin, chemist of the Viobin Corporation at Monticello, says: "We have found that sunflower oil has all of the advantages of soybean oil and some additional ones as well."—P. J. P.

Norfolk, Neb.—In co-operation with the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills, nine advanced students of vocational agriculture in Norfolk high school will conduct certified seed oats projects on their home farms in this community this spring. Ninety-five bushels of seed oats of the Tama variety were obtained thru J. C. Swinbank, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

Decatur, Ill.—Soybeans are a good legume to rotate with corn. Elevators equipped with cleaning facilities are busy cleaning and grading beans for seed so that no time will be lost when planting time rolls around. Germination was never better than tests show on last year's crop. Inoculation is recommended as the most effective and economical insurance of maximum production. In new acreage going into soybean production, it will be doubly imperative to inoculate with the proper strains of bacteria all seed planted, since such bacteria are not naturally present in soil where soybeans have never been grown. Domestic oats have disappeared from the market entirely.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Trucker Fined For Selling Untested Seed

On March 20, Reed Kelley, Pfeifer (Independence County), Ark., entered a plea of guilty to each of three charges of selling untested lespedeza seed, and was fined a total of \$60 and costs.

The seed, which was trucked in from Missouri and sold to various farmers, contained nine per cent foreign matter, and as high as 8,000 noxious weeds (mostly dodder) per pound.

Pricing Texas Milo and Kafir

I now infer that any country shipper can sell No. 2 milo and kafir at \$2.14 cwt. f.o.b. any Texas station and his price to the farmer or producer would be left to his conscience, for I do not believe there is anything in the regulation to prevent the shipper paying the farmer as much as \$2.14 if he desires.

Many Kansas City concerns have been paying \$2.14 f.o.b. Texas for No. 2 milo and kafir all this month.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Report on Seed Production Publicity

John W. Nicolson, chairman of the Task Force Committee charged with increasing production of legume seed crops, has been successful in obtaining wide publicity over the radio, thru newspapers, trade magazines, posters, pamphlets and farm implement manufacturers.

As to future publicity Mr. Nicolson says: "It seems to the committee that the publications publicity campaign should continue thru the spring and summer months, with stories that will keep the subject timely being furnished at regular intervals. It would seem also, that another radio campaign should be attempted in June and possibly another in July, both to coincide as near as possible with the time legume and grass crops are undergoing the first hay cutting. Emphasis at this time, of course, should be exclusively on harvesting seed."

Persistent Violator of Federal Seed Act

Last week 167 bags of Sudan grass seed, shipped by the Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Mo., to Mountain Home, Fort Smith, and Jonesboro, Ark., tagged "Noxious Weeds per pound—None," were found by the Plant Board to contain Johnson grass at the rate of 18 per pound. This company was recently fined \$275 in the U. S. District Court at Kansas City for shipping misbranded seed, in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

The company was found guilty on eleven counts, one of these being the shipment into Arkansas of sorghum seed containing Johnson grass in amounts prohibited by law, altho the seed was represented as being free of noxious weeds.

The charge was filed at the instance of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, on the basis of evidence furnished by the Plant Board.—Paul H. Millar, Chief Inspector, Arkansas State Plant Board.

A New White Hybrid Corn for Nebraska

By J. C. SWINBANK, sec'y Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n

The Nebraska ranks first among the corn belt states in the production of white corn, most of this production comes from open pollinated varieties. A hurry-up effort is being made by the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n to increase the seed supply of a new white hybrid, K-2234, which is well adapted to southeastern Nebraska conditions. It promises to yield as well as the yellow hybrids now being grown in that territory.

Last fall the Ass'n obtained a double handful of seed of the new hybrid lines. Planted and grown in a rented greenhouse during the winter months, it has now produced 950 plants which have passed the tasseling stage. The anticipated 950 ears will mature in time for another crop to be planted in field plots at the normal corn planting time.

Promising Field Seed Varieties

Fifteen species of grasses and four species of legumes were grown in 1943 and the total yield of seed was 20,685 pounds. They included an early-maturing, long-lived strain of slender wheatgrass, a late-maturing type of mountain brome which is suitable for mixtures with late-season sweetclover varieties, a vigorous accession each of beardless wheatgrass and blue bunch wheatgrass, an adapted variety of smooth brome which was developed by a Manchurian experiment station, and a widely adapted type of big bluestgrass. Among the legumes, foundation stock of Spanish sweetclover and Ranger alfalfa is being grown.

Seed of new grasses and legumes grown only for testing under practical farm conditions was from material which has shown promise in observational nursery and field plot tests. Species which have received the most attention are: Siberian wheatgrass which resembles crested wheatgrass except it is awnless; pubescent and intermediate wheatgrass, two sod-forming species from Russia outstanding for their hardiness and late maturity; meadow foxtail which is a long-cultivated but scantily-used pasture grass; Canada wild-rye, a high-yielding, alkali tolerant grass; blue wild-rye which is commonly found on forested soils; sheep fescue, a hardy type of fine-leaved fescue; and bulbous barley, an introduced grass of unusual growth habit. Seed of two legumes, cicer, milk-vetch (*Astragalus cicer*) and sickle milk-vetch (*A. falcatus*), was increased on a small scale.—Washington Exp. Station.

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
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Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

Treat Seed Corn with Dust

E. P. SYLVESTER, extension botanist
Iowa State College

Seed corn to be planted this year should be treated with a good dust such as Merko, New Improved Semesan Jr. or Barbak to control seedling diseases. The treatment is especially important when growing conditions are unfavorable at planting time.

Seed that has been treated by the corn processes is ready for planting. If not, planter may apply one of the dusts at the rate of 1.5 ounces per bushel.

Treat the seed at least 24 hours in advance of planting. Dust should not be used in excess of the recommended amount. After treatment, the seed should be stored in a dry place and kept away from animals because seed treated with fungicidal dust is poisonous.

Fumigating for Weevil in Peas

Commercial pea warehouse fumigation tests were conducted in atmospheric vaults and crib bins over a range of mean temperatures from 62° to 12° F. In evaluating results any test showing less than one per cent weevil survival was considered satisfactory.

Disc cyanide gave satisfactory results in vaults at one and one-sixth pounds per 1000 cu. ft. for exposures of 12-15 hours at mean temperatures as low as 35° F. (the lowest temperature encountered). As used in bin fumigation it gave unsatisfactory results.

Liquid cyanide was effective in vaults at 1.75 lbs. per 1000 cu. ft., at mean temperatures of 30-40° F., and with exposures of 30-126 hours. At the same dosage with a 36-hour exposure and a mean temperature of 16° F. it gave imperfect results.

As a vault fumigant methyl bromide gave satisfactory results at 1.75 lbs. per 1000 cu. ft., with 17 hours' exposure, and a mean temperature of 58° F. Below 50° F. it gave imperfect results.

Chlorpicrin was effective in vault fumigation at a mean temperature of 12° F. with a dosage of 3 lbs. per 1000 cu. ft. and an exposure of 30 hours. Other tests indicated that the dosage could be decreased about 0.25 lb. for each 10° F. rise in mean temperature. As a bin fumigant under nearly optimum conditions it proved satisfactory.—State Agr. Exp. Sta., Pullman, Wash.

Seed Treatment Prevents Disease

Seed must be well cured and should be cleaned before disinfection. Before using powder chemical, shake the can to fluff the powder. The measuring spoon in each container when filled level equals ½ ounce. Apply new improved Ceresan at the rates following:

For barley, flax, rye, oats, millets, sorghums, and wheat apply 0.5 ounce to the bushel.

For peas apply 1 ounce to the bushel.

Do not use more than the recommended rates. Excessive applications may injure the seed and will not improve the results. Do not breathe dust or fumes or allow dust on perspired skin because it may burn, irritate, or even blister. If accidentally permitted to come into contact with skin, wash that area well with soap and water immediately. Wear dry filter dust or fume mask over nose and mouth.

Apply dust outside or in well ventilated rooms. Do not stand in the direction the dust may be coming from.

Seed treatment with New Improved Ceresan is considered as a control for:

Covered smut and black loose smut of barley. Barley stripe.

Oat smut.

Stem and covered smuts of rye.

Loose and covered kernel smuts of sorghums.

Stinking (covered) smuts of wheats.

Partially controls decay and dampening off of flax and peas.

Loose smut of wheat, head smut of sorghums and brown loose smut of barley cannot be controlled by any known chemical treatment. The above control claims are taken from the label of the container of New Improved Ceresan.

Grass Seeds for Airport Turf

Studies were made on local airports to determine the grasses and grass mixtures best suited for airport turf; for emergency landing fields; and for rough border plantings and sand stabilization. Several different kinds of grasses and clovers including bents, fescues, blue grasses, rye grasses, orchard grasses and many new varieties together with five mixtures with and without white clover were planted in duplicate plots to determine their adaptability for airport turf when maintained at a height of one and one-half to two inches and not artificially watered. A few items of interest have shown up during the first season. One of these was the rapidity of germination and growth of Creeping red fescue on soil that was considered far from ideal for turf. Another interesting thing was the ability of new plantings of Velvet bent to withstand the hot dry summer months.

Two strains of crested wheat grass made rapid initial growth but became infested with a disease and did not survive the summer in a very satisfactory condition. Mixtures seeded at 50 pounds per acre appeared to be a little too light and did not give complete coverage the first year. Areas seeded at the rate of 100 pounds per acre plus 25 pounds of perennial rye grass per acre as a nurse crop gave very satisfactory coverage and excellent growth. It appears that the heavier rate of seeding would be advisable and worth while especially if immediate use is to be made of the field.

The mixtures containing clover appeared to be superior to those without clover. Providing there is no objection to clover due to the "slippage factor," its use would be of considerable benefit especially at this time when inorganic sources of nitrogen are so scarce. Only five per cent of clover by weight was used in the mixtures. This appears sufficient to give a satisfactory relationship between the grasses and clover.—Rhode Island Agricultural Exp. Station.

The output of synthetic vitamins in 1944 is expected to be double that of 1943. Civilians will receive 1,330,000 lbs., or more than 53 per cent.

Misrepresentation of Seeds

Hall Roberts' Son, Postville, Ia., was fined \$5 on the charge of having shipped to Grand Meadow, Minn., one bag of red clover seed of which a sample was found to contain 44 dodder seeds and 8 buckhorn plantain seeds in 54 grams examined, or at the rate of 361 and 67 per pound, respectively. Dodder seeds and buckhorn plantain seeds are considered noxious-weed seeds in Minnesota. The seed was not correctly labeled in that the label failed to show the presence of noxious-weed seeds.

Green Brothers Seed Co., Nashville, Tenn., delivered and L. B. Griffin, Watertown, Tenn., transported on Nov. 19, 1942, from Nashville, Tenn., to Louisville, Miss., 30 bags of lespedeza seed. Labels represented the seed to contain dodder seeds, considered noxious-weed seeds in the state of Mississippi, at the rate of 200 per pound; whereas, a sample representing the seed was found to contain dodder seeds at the rate of 1,134 per pound. The Court ordered the seed be released to the claimant under bond with the stipulation that the seed be recleaned and relabeled.

Stegall & Co., Marshville, N. C., delivered for transportation to Northport, Ala., 5 bags of lespedeza seed. Labels represented the seed to be "For Processing"; whereas, the seed was not consigned to a seed cleaning and processing establishment. The labels should have shown the detailed information required under the Federal Seed Act for seed transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce for seeding purposes. In addition, a sample representing the seed was found to contain dodder seeds at the rate of 9,189 per pound, bracted plantain seeds at the rate of 8,217 per pound, curled dock seeds at the rate of 3,093 per pound, Johnson grass seeds at the rate of 176 per pound, and wild onion seeds or bulblets at the rate of 88 per pound. Dodder seeds, Johnson grass seeds, and wild onion seeds are considered primary noxious-weed seeds and curled dock seeds are considered secondary noxious-weed seeds in the State of Alabama. The sale of seed containing more than 300 primary noxious-weed seeds per pound, or 800 secondary noxious-weed seeds per pound was prohibited in the State of Alabama at the time this shipment was made. On Oct. 15, 1943, no claimant having appeared, the Court ordered that the seed be destroyed.

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Grain Carriers

The Rock Island has been authorized to abandon 22 miles of line from Stockton, Ia., to Tipton, Ia.

Chicago, Ill.—The first vessel of the season arriving from Canada carried 345,000 bus. wheat, unloading Apr. 18.

Export grain unloaded at seaboard ports in March totaled 3,041 cars, compared with 5,653 in March, 1943, or a decrease of 46 per cent.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Wm. A. Paine with 293,000 bus. of rye from Chicago Apr. 8 was the first boat of the season to arrive with grain.—G.E.T.

Duluth, Minn.—Forty boats that broke thru the ice of Whitefish Bay Apr. 8 arrived here the next day, eight taking grain out of Duluth-Superior elevators.

For freight-train cars, capital expenditures in 1943 amounted to \$97,890,000, which was less than in any of the preceding three years but an increase of \$31,111,000 compared with 1939.

Railroads are now carrying nearly twice the traffic moved by rail in the first World War period with about one-third less equipment and 500,000 fewer employes than they had then.

Abandonment of 70 miles of the Missouri Pacific from Auburn to Crete, Neb., is recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Examiner Jordan, but not effective for one year.

A barge built of reinforced concrete is carrying grain from Vancouver, B. C., to Seattle, Wash. The boat, known as the Mica, is owned by the U. S. Maritime Commission, is 365 ft. long and can carry 6,300 tons of bulk wheat.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Apr. 17 ordered the railroads to show cause by May 8 why I.C.C. should not continue for another six months, until Jan. 1, the suspension of railway freight rate increases granted in 1942.

The four railroad brotherhoods have gone into court asking that Service Order No. 85 be set aside. This order, issued Sept. 11, 1942, directed the railroads to disregard state laws limiting the length of trains, when necessary for prompt movement of freight or passengers.

Shippers who destroy or convert grain doors to their own use will pay a higher penalty effective May 1, when W.T.L. Tariff No. 330-K increases the charge to \$1.50 from \$1.10 per door and to \$7.50 from \$5.50 per side or end door. This will increase the cost of loading grain and beans for the C.C.C.

Class I railroads in the Western District for the month of February alone had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of \$17,600,000 compared with \$27,016,838 in February, 1943. Net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, in February amounted to \$34,927,007 compared with 47,757,512 in February, 1943.

In I. & S. 5236, Feeding Grains in W.T.L. Territory, the Interstate Commerce Commission has found unreasonable the proposed cancellation of temporary emergency rates on corn, oats and barley in specified areas of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. The suspended schedules were ordered canceled May 15. The carriers may file new schedules after thoro study in co-operation with shippers. The emergency rates are to be continued until Jan. 1. The Commission also issued an order requiring parties to

show cause why the parity provisions should not be permanently set aside thruout the western district.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade, Standard Elevator Co., Morocco Grain & Lumber Co., Wadena Grain Co., Lochiel Farmers Elevator Co. have filed briefs opposing abandonment of all of the Chicago, Attica and Southern between Morocco and Veedersburg, Ind., 59 miles, alleging that by proper management the road could be kept in operation. Title to the property has passed to a scrap iron concern.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in amended general permit No. 1 under Service Order No. 174 authorizes the railroads, effective Apr. 8, to disregard the requirement that no shipments of grain be permitted to notify parties not at the billed destination. Such shipments may now be made to Baton Rouge, Chicago, Duluth, Fort Worth, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Omaha, Peoria, San Diego, St. Joseph and St. Louis.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Apr. 1 totaled 41,110 cars, a decrease of 2,151 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 2,216 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Apr. 1 totaled 27,554 cars, a decrease of 1,311 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 1,821 cars below the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission has denied all petitions for the establishment of truckload rates for the transportation of grain from points in Minnesota to the terminal elevators at Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota Transfer. The Commission, however, granted drivers' petitions for the establishment of truckload rates for the transportation of grain and grain products between named points in Minnesota, other than to the terminal elevators at Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota Transfer to be effective May 1, 1944.

In I. & S. No. 5249, Transit Government Grain at Ohio River, the Interstate Commerce Commission has found unreasonable the proposed rules that are under suspension. The Cincinnati Board of Trade and the Louisville Board of Trade objected to the

rules. The purpose of the railroads was to guard against and counteract the provisions of paragraph 22 of the C.C.C. uniform grain storage agreement, allowing the warehousemen to use the unused but available freight bills issued the C.C.C. on its inbound shipments of grain, to get rate balances on outbound shipments of their own grain. Commissioner Johnson dissented, stating there were abuses in operation of transit privileges at Ohio River crossings.

To Forbid Hay Back Hauls

The bi-monthly meeting of the O.D.T.-I.C.C. Grain & Grain Products Transportation Committee was held at Chicago Apr. 19 and 20, C. A. Lahey presiding.

Back hauls and out-of-line hauls were reported on by regional committees; and the Committee approved at this meeting a number of lists of additional such hauls to be submitted to Division 3 of the I.C.C. for inclusion in Service Order 189.

Carloads of hay were reported in transit 30 days, in one case for 72 days, because railroads accepted the shipments for movement to destinations at which "notify" parties were not located, resulting in from one to six reconsignments. A motion to ask the Commission to include hay in Order 174 was lost because the majority held the Committee was not interested in the hay business. Fred Keiser, O.D.T. member of the Committee, said he would try to have the order amended to include hay.

Back Hauls Embargoed

Effective May 1 the railroads are required by the Interstate Commerce Commission to eliminate back hauls and out of line hauls of grain and grain products under transit arrangements, by Service Order No. 189. The railroads are ordered to embargo such hauls in connection with named transit points. For example, the B. & O. shall not back haul from Cincinnati thru Hamilton carload shipments of grain originating at and destined to points shown in rule No. 67 in Agent B. T. Jones tariff I.C.C. No. 3615.

To the advance notice published in last number may be added the following explanatory:

The order will apply to commodities on hand at transit points on that date as well as future movement. The prohibition is effective for the duration of the war and six months or until further order of the Commission.



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The embargo applies to 24 groups of routes and transit arrangements in Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Missouri. Specific embargoes are named on routes for 20 railroads.

The order was issued with the approval of the joint ODT-ICC grain and grain products transportation conservation committees, which were set up in 18 regions in 1943 to help conserve transportation facilities by voluntary action. The order was issued, I.C.C. said, because the hauls and transit arrangements specified in the order caused unnecessary movement of cars and equipment delays, thereby impeding the use of cars and decreasing the available supply.

Pricing Oats from Canada

The prices at which oats imported from Canada may be purchased and sold have been established by the O.P.A. under amendment 1 to M.P.R. 511, effective Apr. 17, the amendment reading as follows:

1. The following Section 1A is added to read as follows:

Sec. 1A. Any contract for the sale or purchase of oats made and entered into prior to the effective date of this amendment which complies with provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 511 may be performed according to its terms until Aug. 1, 1944.

2. Sec. 2 (a) is amended to read as follows: (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section and in secs. 1 and 1A, this regulation shall apply to all sales, whether for immediate or future delivery, within the 48 states and the District of Columbia of the United States of imported and domestic oats, barley and grain sorghums; also to all purchases in the course of trade or business of Canadian oats to be imported into the continental United States.

3. Sec. 4A is added to read as follows: Sec. 4A. The maximum price per bushel, bulk, for the first purchase of any Canadian oats grading No. 1 feed oats or better, Canadian inspection, which are located in Canada and to be imported into the continental United States shall be as follows:

For vessel shipment via the Great Lakes, basis c.i.f. Buffalo, N. Y., \$0.9075; for rail shipment to Middle West or East, basis on track, Duluth, Minn., \$0.845; for rail shipment west, basis on track, Portland, Oregon, \$0.84.

The maximum price per bushel, bulk, for any subsequent sale of such Canadian oats imported or to be imported to the continental United States shall be: (I) the appropriate price basis, c.i.f. Buffalo, N. Y., or on track at Duluth, Minn., or Portland, Oregon, adjusted to reflect the transportation differential between the cost of delivering such oats from the Canadian point of origin to the first destination in the United States on the one hand, and the cost of delivering them c.i.f. Buffalo, N. Y., or on track at Duluth, Minn., or Portland, Oregon, as the case may be, on the other hand, plus

(II) Additions normal to the trade for further transportation expenses, handling and service charges incurred in excess of those included in the above basic prices at first destination in the United States and plus

(III) Mark-ups normal to the trade.

The Commodity Credit Corporation began buying Canadian oats Apr. 15. Instead of the 20,000,000 bus. talked of, the Ass'n of American Railroads predicts that inadequate rail facilities will cut the amount to 11,000,000 bus. by May 15. To carry oats to Duluth 125 cars per day have been assigned. Boats will move the oats from Duluth to Chicago, there to be sold by the C.C.C. office to large and small buyers.

The Canadian wheat board imposes two different equalization fees upon rail shipments, depending upon the area to which the shipments are destined. The determination of such area by the wheat board is to be the test under normal trade practices as to whether the Duluth or Portland basic rates are to apply. These fees are included in the purchase price paid by the importer and all subsequent buyers. Prices at which Canadian oats can be bought for importation are controlled by the ceiling price of oats in Canada, the normal cost of importation and the amount of the equalization fee imposed by the Canadian wheat board. The board has indicated its willingness to adjust the fee to the extent necessary to place the price of Canadian oats at New York in line with the maximum price of domestic oats of like average quality.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—The Macdonald Engineering Co., a partnership, removed Apr. 22 to 188 West Randolph street, Chicago 1.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Unfilled orders of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., have risen to \$923,188,017, or more than a year's output.

Chicago, Ill.—The James Stewart Corporation and James Stewart & Co., Inc., announce the removal of their offices to suite 1545 Continental-Illinois Bank Bldg., 231 S. La Salle street.

Tulsa, Okla.—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. announce the opening of a new office in Tulsa, under the management of Frank D. Ratcliffe, district manager, oil industry sales, located at 1335 Hunt Bldg.

About 30 more expellers for soybean processing plants will be allocated during the remainder of 1944 to complete the soybean plant expansion program of War Food Administration's Office of Materials and Facilities has been informed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Chas. Gemlo died at his home at Coon Lake Apr. 9, aged 70 years. He was sales representative for the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., with whom he had been employed for 44 years, and was a member of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

Kansas City, Mo.—Sylvanus H. Stoltzfus, founder and pres. of the General Mill Equipment Co., died at his home Apr. 19 of a heart attack. He was a member of the cereal and grain machinery and equipment industry advisory committee for the War Production Board.—P. J. P.

Washington, D. C.—After July 1 consumers of lumber will require what are described as "purchase authorizations," based on information filed before Apr. 25 by consumers with the W.P.B. Altho lumber is now controlled at the producer, actual control will be at the purchaser level by means of specific authorizations.

New York, N. Y.—In the interests of better design and construction of buildings, the American Standards Ass'n has announced publication of the American Standard Building Code Requirements for Masonry. This is one of a related series of building standards that are being developed by technical committees of the American Standards Association and the first to be completed in the field of masonry.

Washington, D. C.—Everyone, whether in the metal business or not, is invited by the War Production Board to become a dealer in aluminum, to aid the government in disposing

of an idle stock of the metal now held by aircraft manufacturers, unusable because obsolete. More pig aluminum is being produced than can be used by the armed forces in finished articles. Shipments for all aluminum fabricated products during January, the latest month for which figures are available, were 215,600,000 lbs., against 160,500,000 lbs. in January, 1943.

Portland, Ore.—J. J. Ross, pres. of the J. J. Ross Mill Furnishing Co., died Apr. 13, following a severe injury. He was born at Beverly, O., his father a flour mill builder and operator. Mr. Ross superintended mill construction for the Case Mfg. Co., for whom he went to Portland 52 years ago as member for the Pacific Coast district. In 1900 he became manager of the milling machinery department of the Portland Iron Works. In 1908 he bought the department, establishing a plant of his own, and in 1927 built his own factory.—F. K. H.

Field Offices Processing W.P.B.-541

Instead of handling W. P. B. applications at Washington the field offices have been authorized to process 541, formerly P.D.-1A, involving no more than \$25,000, and applications for construction of facilities involving \$100,000 or less. W. P. B. 541 is an application for priority assistance.

Food Subsidies Ineffective

Subsidies are supposed to prevent inflation, when as a matter of fact, they neither add to the supply of goods nor subtract from the incomes of consumers. With regard to consumers' incomes, at least, subsidies have the opposite effect of that consistent with the control of inflation.

Our price policy definitely is achieving certain undesirable results. One can seriously question whether any offsetting beneficial results are attained. Altho the "hold the line" policy obviously implies that price fixing will prevent the hardships of a reduced standard of living, no one has attempted to indicate how such a miracle is thus to be performed. Our price fixing policy also assumes that preventing price increases now will prevent deflation after the war. Yet no one has demonstrated how a failure of prices to rise further now will remove the causes of deflation after the war.—Pennsylvania State College Agri. Exp. Sta.

Gold is selling at \$62 per ounce American money in Bombay, India, against the United States price of \$35. People in India and Turkey are distrustful of paper money. South Africa threatens to demand more for gold than the price set by Britain and the President of the United States.

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Feedstuffs

Distillers' Dried Grains production during March amounted to 37,500 tons, against 30,700 tons in March, 1943.—W.F.A.

Brewers' Dried Grains production during March amounted to 18,300 tons, against 19,300 tons during March, 1943, as reported by the War Food Administration.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Elwood Chase, for 20 years in the feed and grain business with the Co-operative G.L.F. Mills, has been appointed director of transportation of the War Food Administration.

Hialeah, Fla.—The Borden Co. has acquired Shark Fisheries, Inc., and Shark Industries, Inc. Offices are at Hialeah and the processing plant is at Salerno, for the extraction of vitamin A for animal and poultry feed supplements.

Washington, D. C.—Effective Apr. 8, maximum prices for blackstrap and beet molasses produced in Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Grand Island, Nebr., have been increased to \$34.50. The same amendment to RMPR 291 sets California ceilings at \$26 and Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, South Dakota and Nebraska, excluding Grand Island, at \$29.

Illinois Feed Mixers and Dealers

The new name of the Mid-Western Feed Mixers Ass'n is Illinois Feed Mixers & Dealers Ass'n, so decided at a meeting Mar. 24 at Peoria.

The nearly 100 present declared against the trading of soybeans for meal.

It was voted that 1942 should be the base period for protein meal allocation, instead of the 1942-43 average.

Opposition was expressed to permitting tax-exempt competition with free enterprise.

At the banquet Dr. Cliff Carpenter was guest speaker. He later answered questions, as head of the feed and livestock branch of the W.F.A.

Feeding Value of Dried Potatoes

Potato cosettes, flakes and slices are rich in nitrogen-free extractives, have a moderate percentage of crude protein and are poor in oil, fiber, total ash and lime. The flakes and slices contain a considerable proportion of cold water soluble starch but only a trace of dextrin.

The different forms of dried potatoes, when forming part of pig rations containing adequate supplies of protein and minerals, are superior to barley meal in feeding value and markedly superior to ground oats. The apparent digestion coefficients of the total organic matter in cosettes, flakes and slices are 93.3% for pigs and 82.7% for sheep.

The inclusion of potato meal in the pig's diet or of any of the three types of dried potatoes in the diets of ruminants, may give rise to a very significant depression of the apparent digestibility of the protein in the ration as a whole. Potato flakes and slices do not have this effect when forming part of the ration of pigs. Potato dust can be fed to bacon pigs as a partial substitute for cereals without causing digestive disturbances. It is higher in crude fiber and ash than potato slices and runs some lower in nitrogen-free extractive.—*Journal of Agricultural Science.*

Eastern Federation to Meet in New York

Directors of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants have decided, for the first time, to hold its annual convention in New York City, some time in June.

The date and hotel are to be chosen later.

Having become an individual membership organization the board voted to discontinue the affiliation of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Feed Merchants Ass'n and the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Orange and Sussex Counties, New Jersey.

Sweet Potato Meal as a Dairy Feed

In a feeding trial, involving the double-reversal experimental plan and three 21-day periods, it was found that dehydrated sweet potato meal was equal to approximately 95 per cent of yellow corn meal in the ration for milking cows. The standard ration consisted of corn silage, lespedeza and alyce clover hay, and a concentrate mixture of 300 pounds of corn meal, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal and 4 pounds each of salt, powdered oyster shell and steamed bone meal. The test ration was the same as the above ration, except that 300 pounds of ground dehydrated sweet potatoes replaced the 300 pounds of corn. The ration including the corn resulted in an increase of 1.1 pounds of milk per cow daily, or 4.0%. Butterfat yields also favored corn by 4.5%.—Louisiana Agr. Exp. Sta.

Heat and Moisture Effect on Insect Breeding

By Professor H. V. A. BRISCOE, of Imperial College

Attention has been concentrated chiefly on determining the upper temperature limits for the breeding of *Rhizopertha dominica*, as this is a point of considerable practical importance in connection with stored wheat. The experiments, using wheat conditioned to different moisture contents, are not complete; but the results so far obtained indicate that breeding in grain of less than 10 per cent moisture is unlikely to take place at temperatures of over 100° F.

The movement of *Calandra* and *Rhizopertha* in temperature and humidity gradients has been studied. It was found that both insects tended to move from drier into moister grain, at any rate within the range of the moisture contents employed (i.e. 7 to 15 per cent). The preferred temperature of *Calandra oryzae* has not been accurately determined, but is below 77° F. (25° C.). The behaviour of *Rhizopertha* is complicated by sex and age differences. The preferred temperature of adults over one week old lies between 82.5° and 95° F. (28°-34° C.).

In order to determine whether any degree of practical control of an infestation by *Rhizo-*

pertha could be obtained by periodic "screening," cultures of this insect in grain maintained at just below 80° F. and just above 90° F. were subjected to sieving at varying intervals to remove the adults. It was found that at the lower temperature, sieving at fortnightly intervals kept the insects under reasonable control; but at the higher temperature even weekly sieving failed to prevent rapid population increase, indicating that screening by itself was unlikely to be very effective in practice.

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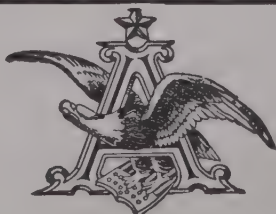
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The Feed Buyer and the Feed Shortage

By W. J. CECIL, Director,
California State Department of Agriculture

During the present feed shortage, it has been necessary to take into account some practical considerations regarding the labeling of commercial feeding stuffs. Supplies of feed materials have been very irregular and critical shortages have sometimes appeared. Under this situation, it is not possible for the manufacturer to maintain a stable formula for his products, and it has been necessary that the formula be varied to meet the conditions of supply existing at the time of manufacture. We have had to accept the fact that it was physically impossible to maintain supplies of printed labels early indicating each and every ingredient present in the mixture. We have also permitted the substitutions of some ingredients for others, provided the substitution was made with material of comparable or better quality. In the event that it became necessary to substitute material of lower quality, no leniency is allowed and the proper corrections must be made by hand on the label. Under this enforcement policy, no tolerance was allowed with respect to the analysis guaranties, and these are required to be correct at all times, particularly with regard to the protein content, which is of the utmost consideration in poultry and livestock feeding.

The buyer of proprietary mixed feeds should early understand that the feeds offered for sale today are not of the same formula as those offered in pre-war times, but that they are good feeds generally, honestly represented, and are the best combination which the manufacturer is able to make from the material available to him.

The number of samples in this past year was somewhat less than in previous years. This reduction in number of samples taken has been more than compensated for by the reduction in the number of brands of feed offered for sale in this State.

During the past year we have sampled more than 6,700 samples of various commercial feeding stuffs. Of this number, 75 per cent were mixed feed which were to be sold at retail without further processing, and the remaining 25 per cent of the total represented concentrates of various types which were samples for the purpose of judging the quality of the ingredients entering mixed feeds as well as for the purpose of determining the accuracy of the labels which they bore.

Most manufacturers have reduced the number of proprietary feeds which they offer by about 50 per cent; others have ceased manufacturing.

The label requirements on mixed feeds are of the utmost importance because only with the aid of good labeling can the feeder choose intelligently and confidently. The present status with respect to conformity to analysis guaranties is approximately normal. It is estimated that of the feed offered for sale in California, probably 95 per cent is substantially as it is presented to be on the label.

The full effect of any law, such as the Feeding Stuffs Act, cannot be obtained unless it has the support and co-operation of the buyer. To that end it is urged that all buyers of feeding stuffs read their labels, look at their feed, and take all other steps necessary to know what they are feeding. Labels are for the purpose of providing information, and unless full use is made of them, their ultimate purpose, intelligent feeding, is defeated. It is further suggested that the buyer maintain a closer contact with the feed supplier and supplement the label information with the additional knowledge which he will be able to obtain from the dealer.

The user of feeds should at all times avoid buying feeds purely upon the consideration of price. Very often, the cheap feed is in point of production the most expensive. Feed is a very large part of the production cost in both live-

stock and poultry, and success will largely depend upon the care with which it is chosen. The buyer of mixed feed should critically examine the manufacturer's reputation for producing effective feeds, study the analysis guaranties and the list of ingredients on the label, and, lastly, consider the cost.

Oats as a Feed for Beef Cattle

Choice calves returned 162 per cent more than the elevator price for Oklahoma-grown oats over a 5-year period when the oats replaced half of the corn in a calf-fattening ration of corn, cottonseed cake, silage and ground limestone. In the average feeding periods of 163.8 days with 8.6 steers per lot there were produced average daily gains of 2.25 and 2.24 lb., respectively, on ground corn alone and the mixture of ground corn and ground oats. Per 100 lb. of gain, about the same amounts of

ground corn or the mixture of ground corn and ground oats were required.

An average daily gain of 2.29 lb. was produced on a mixture of shelled corn and oats thruout as contrasted with 2.22 lb. by a group receiving oats during the first 82 days followed by shelled corn for 88 days. Oats with blackstrap molasses was superior to ground corn with molasses. The calves fed half oats and half molasses with cottonseed cake and hay made an average daily gain of 2 lb., whereas those fed half corn and half molasses made an average daily gain of 1.78 lb. and those on corn alone as the sole grain 2.06 lb.

Either grinding or rolling oats decreased the consumption and rate of gain in an 87-day test. No. 2 whole oats was two-thirds as valuable per bushel as corn for wintering calves. Oats was equal to 43 per cent cottonseed cake when fed in excess of the protein needs for wintering beef calves.—Bull. 270, Okla. Exp. Sta.

We've all got to Share...and Play Square

America's 1942-43 soybean crop was double that of the previous year. This year's crop is estimated at even more than the 1942-43 record. And yet supplies will still be limited in the months ahead... because war demands are so great.

In short, we've all got to share, play square...and *stretch* the supplies available so all will have some. One way you can help is this: remind your customers how to make soybean oil meal go further. Ask them if they're putting pigs on good pasture, re-

stricting soybean oil meal in fattening rations... after pigs have reached 75 to 100 pounds. Or maybe they're feeding production rations to dry stock. Mention how this wastes valuable protein.

Your customers *know* about these and many other conservation methods. But *occasionally* they need reminding. Tell them that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has a very useful bulletin on the "Government-Industry Protein Conservation Program." Contains lots of helpful and practical suggestions on conserving protein-rich feeds. They can get the booklet by writing to Washington.



Swift & Company

MILLS AT

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Des Moines, Iowa Fostoria, Ohio
Blytheville, Arkansas

Malt Product Ceiling of Apr. 15

As reported in last number, the O.P.A. has set ceiling prices on malt sprouts, hulls, cleanings and dried brewers' grains effective Apr. 15 under M.P.R. 526.

Margins allowed are 75c to carlot jobbers, \$1 to pool car jobbers, \$2.50 to wholesalers, and \$5.50 to retailers, per ton.

At 9 basing points the maximum prices for dried brewers' grains, of 25% protein or higher, are as follows, and \$2 less for malt dried grain, malt cleanings and malt sprouts, per ton: \$34 at Chicago, Milwaukee, Davenport, Peoria, St. Louis, Kansas City; \$32.40 at Minneapolis, Duluth and La Crosse.

Processors' Ceilings

To determine processors' ceilings at locations other than the nine key cities the OPA has divided the country into five areas, as follows:

AREA A—includes the area east of the Illinois-Indiana state line, thence on or north of the Ohio river to Kenova, W. Va., then on and north of Norfolk & Western R.R. to Roanoke, Va. then on or north of the Virginian R.R. from Roanoke to Norfolk.

AREA B—includes the area south of Area A east of the Mississippi river and the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

AREA C—includes the states of California, Washington and Oregon.

AREA D—includes the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

AREA E—includes the remainder of the continental United States.

Processors' ceilings at points in these five areas other than the nine key cities are figured as follows:

AREA A—The maximum f.o.b. plant price in Area A shall be the basing point price at Chicago plus the lowest proportional grain products railroad rate from Chicago to the point where the plant is located. The maximum carload delivered price at all points shall be the basing point price at Chicago plus the lowest proportional grain products rate from Chicago to destination except that when shipment is made from St. Louis, Mo., the price may be increased by 80 cents per ton.

AREA B—The maximum f.o.b. plant price and the maximum delivered carload price shall be the basing point price at St. Louis, Mo., plus \$1.20 per ton and plus the lowest proportional grain products railroad rate from St. Louis to the point where the plant is located or at which delivery is made.

AREA C—The maximum f.o.b. plant price is set at \$36.00 per ton for dried brewers' grain (24% protein or higher) and \$34.00 per ton for malt cleanings, malt hulls, malt dried grain, and malt sprouts (24% protein or higher). The maximum carload delivered price at all points shall be the f.o.b. plant price of the processor plus the transportation cost from his plant to destination.

AREA D—The maximum f.o.b. plant price shall be the maximum basing point price at Milwaukee or Minneapolis, whichever is closer by the shortest railroad route; and the maximum delivered carload price at all points shall be the f.o.b. plant price of the processor plus the transportation cost from his plant to destination.

AREA E—The maximum f.o.b. plant price shall be the basing point price at St. Louis, Mo., or Minneapolis, Minn., plus the lowest applicable carload freight rate from the basing point to the point where the plant is located, whichever results in the lower f.o.b. plant price; and the maximum delivered carload price at all points shall be the f.o.b. plant price of the processor plus the transportation cost from his plant to destination.

The maximum delivered less than carload price at all points in all areas shall be the f.o.b. plant price of the processor plus the transportation cost from the plant to destination plus \$1 per ton. On sales of any of the malt products listed above which contains less than 24 per cent protein maximum prices shall be reduced at the rate of 50 cents per ton for each one per cent of protein or fraction thereof.

NOTE: The term f.o.b. plant price as used for Area A and Area B shall apply only to deliveries made within the switching limits of the railroad point at which the plant is located. For deliveries of carload lots or pool car lots to all other destinations in Area A and Area B the maximum delivered price shall be used.

Fifteen 100-pound bags of fish meal were seized at Cambridge, Md., having been prepared by Chas. R. Shoemaker, Inc., Philadelphia, but released by the court to the Cambridge Mfg. Co. on condition that it be relabeled. Tags called for 62% protein, the government finding an average of 58.31%, and 3% fiber, where 4.51% was found.

Spent Hops for Cows

Brewers dried grains containing not more than 6 per cent spent hops are practically equal in palatability and feeding value to brewers dried grains containing no hops.

A considerable tonnage of brewers' dried grains containing spent hops is available for feeding, but dairymen formerly considered them unpalatable to dairy cows. In like manner, white hominy feed, a by-product in the manufacture of table meal, grits, and corn flakes, is available in considerable quantities. It has not been considered unpalatable but is not as well known as a dairy feed in Pennsylvania as some other by-products of the milling industry.

Extensive feeding tests were conducted in both instances in arriving at these conclusions.—Penn. Agr. Exp. Sta.

Rice and Rice-Products for Fattening Cattle

By M. G. SNELL, F. L. MORRISON and
M. E. JACKSON

A combined summary on three years' results are given in this report.

Rations fed: Lot 1. Ground shelled corn 12, cottonseed meal 4, rice straw; 2. Ground rough rice 12, cottonseed meal 4, rice straw; 3. Chicken feed rice 12, cottonseed meal 4, rice straw; 4. Rice polish 12, cottonseed meal 4; 5. Rice polish 6, rice bran 6, cottonseed meal 4, rice straw; 6. Rice bran 12, cottonseed meal 4, rice straw.

All lots received salt, ground oyster shell and a small amount of good alfalfa hay to supply vitamin A.

The corn ration produced the greatest gains and made the best profits each year.

The rice polish ration produced the second largest gains and made nearly as good profits as the corn rations. With rice polish at 10c per 100 lbs. lower, the cost per lb. gain would have been as low as in the corn lot.

Ground rough rice produced satisfactory gains, but profits were low due to the price of rough rice being higher than corn. Rough rice has about 85% the feeding value of corn.

Rice bran produced only fair profits either when fed as the only carbonaceous concentrate and when mixed with equal parts of rice polish. Gains were lowest on lot 6. Rice bran when fed as the only carbonaceous concentrate does not satisfactorily replace corn in a fattening ration.

Chicken feed rice produced the fourth best gains in this test but the lowest profits. The value of chicken feed rice will depend on the amount of rice grain it contains. In this test chicken feed rice showed an estimated value of 73% that of corn.—Louisiana State University and Experiment Station, Baton Rouge.

Set-Aside of Meal for May

A new clause in the order to processors to set aside 20 per cent of their output for directed distribution by the government provides that processors are not required to honor purchase certificates unless a buyer furnishes (1) shipping instructions before midnight May 20 and, in the case of designated buyers other than feeders, (2) statement that purchase is in compliance with FPO 9, Rev. 3—as required under paragraph 8 of that order.

If processor elects not to honor these certificates, he is instructed to return them to the issuing office and he may make disposition of meal covered by the certificates, free from restrictions of this order.

Agricultural conservation committees may begin issuing buyers' certificates in April, for credit on May set-aside, and processors may make deliveries on these certificates this month.

Processors wishing to deliver a portion of the May set-aside in April must report to the director of production not later than Apr. 25 the estimated tonnage involved.

Processors must ship set-aside meal within 12 days of the receipt of a certificate from a designated buyer.

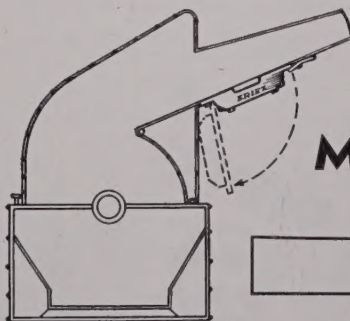
Serious consideration is being given to a plan to requisition corn from the farmer. Politically this doesn't seem probable; however, unless the movement loosens up, drastic measures of some kind may be forthcoming. In the meantime black market corn is going out of Iowa at a rapid pace, corn that is needed in many localities for local feed.—Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

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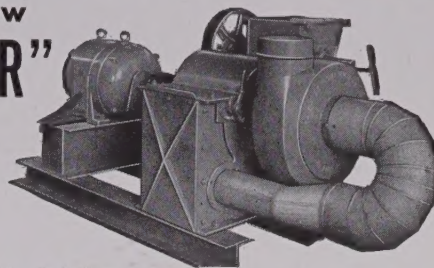
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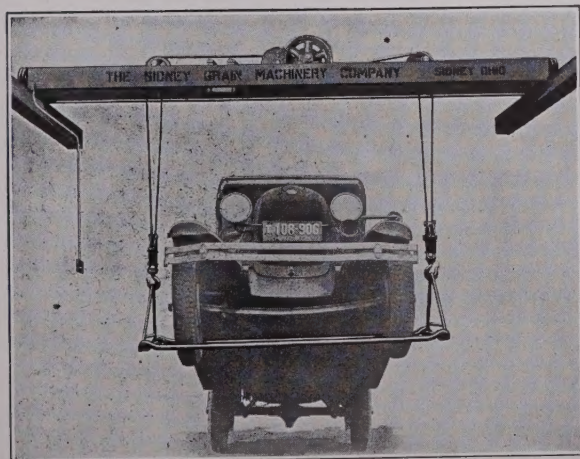
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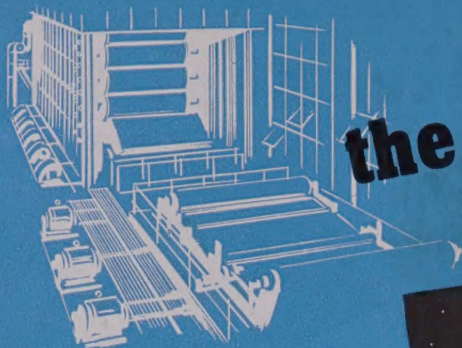
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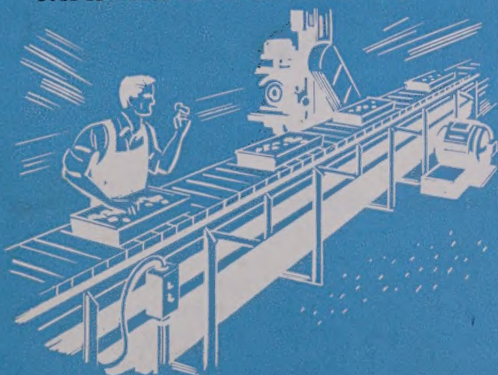
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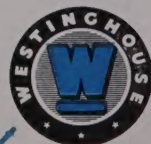
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